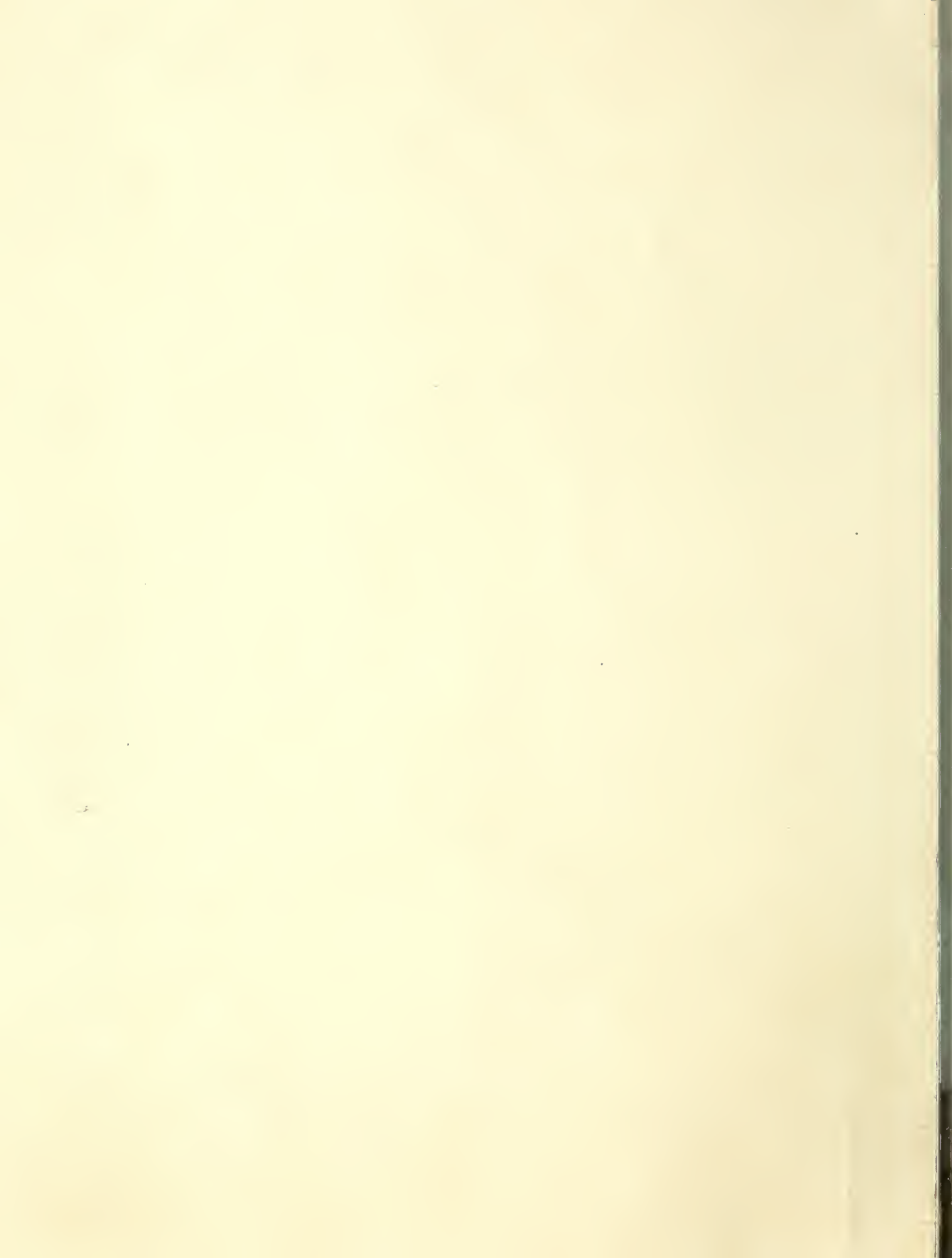


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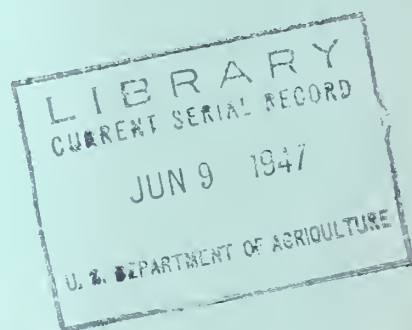
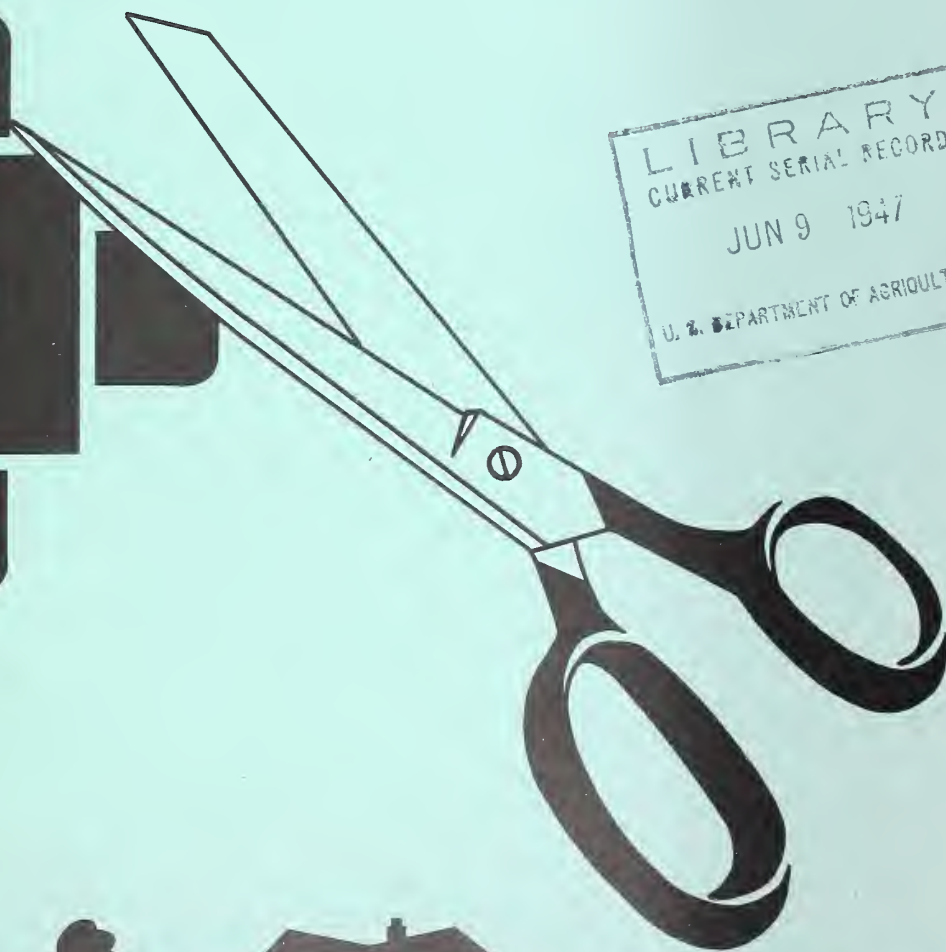
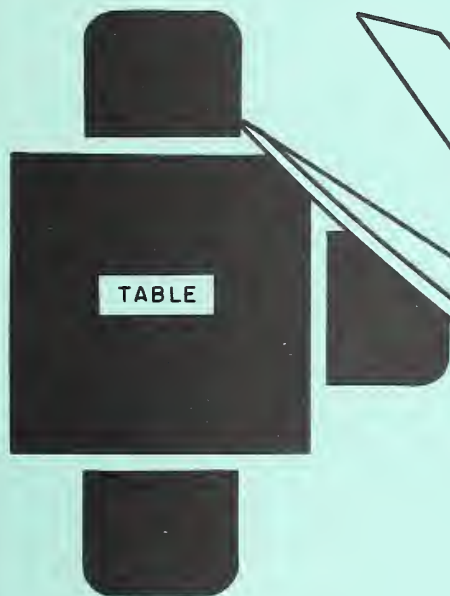
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3
YOUR FARMHOUSE . . .

CUT-OUTS

TO HELP IN PLANNING



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Prepared by
 Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering
 Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics
 and
 Extension Service
 U. S. Department of Agriculture
 May 1947

Your Farmhouse:

Cut-Outs To Help in Planning

House Planning—A Family Job

Good house planning is a family job. It is best done carefully over a period of time and in easy stages before you engage a builder.

Before planning to remodel or build a new farmhouse, let the whole family get together and talk over just what each one wants in a house. For example, the children are older and need more bedrooms or a more spacious living room for social gatherings. A modern kitchen is long overdue. The growing family needs more work room and more storage space. The aged or ill have special needs. But when planning keep in mind changes that occur as the family grows up and the children marry and move away. Make a list of these needs. And be sure to include insulation, weather stripping, and heating, lighting, water and sanitation systems, repairs, and decoration that may add to the cost. Accident and fire prevention must also be considered in planning. When you have listed your family's needs, the next step is to plan how you can build to meet these needs and keep within your building budget.

This publication is prepared as an aid to wise planning and sound investment for the farm family that wishes to remodel the old house or build new. First, study the room lay-outs (pp. 5 through 12). Then each person who helps with the planning can be familiar with good arrangement, with minimum and desirable room sizes, and with necessary clearances around furniture and equipment. All this is a help in planning the right size of house and rooms for your own family.

Practical house planning is done to scale and tested by furniture cut-outs of the same scale. Then you are surer that you can live with comfort and pleasure in the house you plan. Also when your plan is made to scale on paper, you can give your builder a copy to show him exactly what you want. It is important that you and your builder have the same building plan. By following the directions in this publication, you can make a cut-out plan to scale easily with the scale and ruler card, paper and scissors, pencil and pins.

Get Acquainted With Cut-Outs

This publication contains two sets of directions: (1) How To Use Cut-Outs in Planning To Remodel and (2), How To Use Cut-Outs in Planning a New House.

Each set of directions has four main steps.

Step 1. If you plan to remodel, you make a cut-out floor plan of your house as it is, **without any changes**. If you plan to build a new house, you make a cut-out copy of the best house plan you can find, **without any changes**.

Step 2. Each person in the family who has a good idea about improving the floor plan just made, draws a small freehand pencil sketch, showing his ideas for additions or changes. The best ideas are then combined in one final sketch.

Step 3. A new cut-out floor plan is made, based on the final sketch plan of step 2. The rooms are

then checked for size and arrangement by pinning the cut-out furniture and equipment in place.

Step 4. Your plans are checked with an architect or builder for practical construction, good appearance, and cost.

The instructions will be easy to follow if you take the four steps, one at a time.

In your planning, use the best help available. Good farmhouse plans are your best guide. Your county agricultural and home demonstration agents can give you farmhouse bulletins of the United States Department of Agriculture and of your State agricultural extension service. They also have regional plan books. Farmhouse plans also appear in farm magazines. Your local architects, builders, and building-supply dealers can help you with construction and cost problems.

How To Use Cut-Outs in Planning To Remodel

Step 1.—Make a room-by-room cut-out plan of your house as it is now.

Let various members of the family help in making this plan. Two can take room measurements; one can lay off the rooms on paper; another can cut them out; and another can pin them down on paper.

- a. Measure the length, width, and height of each room, closet, hall, stairway, and porch.
- b. Lay off the floor plan of each room separately on sheets of paper using the scale and ruler card. Cut out each room, marking on it the room name and the measurements.
- c. Arrange the cut-out rooms, halls, stairs, and chimneys on a sheet of paper or cardboard to form your present house plan. (Leave a space between the room cut-outs to allow for the actual thickness of your walls.)
- d. Fasten each room in place with pins or gummed tape. This will complete the plan of the rooms of your house as they are now. Do not change any of the parts of this plan after it is completed.

Step 2.—Make pencil-sketch plans of your ideas for remodeling.

- a. Place the cut-out floor plan of your house (which you completed in step 1-d) on a table with the front of the house toward you.
- b. Take a sheet of paper and make a freehand pencil sketch of this plan, about 5 inches square.
- c. Draw on this sketch all the new rooms you want to add or the changes you want to make in the old rooms.
- d. Try several plan arrangements and use the best sketch plan as a guide for making your **remodeling plan** with cut-outs.

Step 3.—Make your remodeling plan with cut-outs.

Make your remodeling plan a completely new plan of your house, separate from your present house plan. Your builder and building supply dealer can understand your plans best if they can compare your remodeling house plan with the plan of your house as it is now. Also, you can figure more accurately on repairs, modernization, painting, and papering for the entire house.

- a. Estimate the sizes of all new rooms and the old rooms to be changed, and make room cut-outs from paper using the scale and ruler card.
- b. Cut out and use furniture to see if the rooms are big enough. Avoid crowding the furniture, but remember that costs increase as the floor area is enlarged.
- c. Put the paper cut-outs of the new rooms in their places and connect them with or lay them loosely on top of the cut-out plan of your present house.
- d. Cut out the new halls, stairs, and closets. Use the stair patterns to make the paper cut-outs for new stairs. Cut out chimneys and fireplaces, as needed.
- e. Make cut-outs of all the remaining rooms in your present house that will not be changed in any way when you remodel.
- f. Now, arrange all the cut-out rooms to form your complete remodeling house plan on a large sheet of paper or cardboard, as sketched in step 2-d.
- g. Fasten the cut-out rooms in place with pins or gummed tape, leaving wall space between rooms.
- h. Place cut-outs of the doors, windows, chimneys, and fireplaces on your new plan in their proper wall spaces. Use original locations if possible. Changes in chimneys are expensive. Complete the outside walls with pencil lines or with cut-out strips of paper to represent the actual wall thickness.
- i. You may also need to make some cut-outs of side views of room walls. Side-view wall cut-outs of all the rooms on one side of a house can be arranged to make a complete side view of the house. Space them apart to allow for floor and wall thickness. The side view will help you to check headroom available for the stairs and rooms with low ceilings.

Are you going to like to live in your "dream house?"

Use the **check list** (p. 4 of cover) to see if your remodeling plan is as good as you think it is. Can you make a more convenient, more comfortable, or less costly plan? Are you sure you have provided for all family activities? What about storage space? Imagine yourself going through some of your daily tasks. Have you arranged furniture and equipment to do these tasks easily? You might like to try several plans. Choose the one your family likes best.

Step 4.—Finally, double-check your plan.

First, get an experienced architect or builder to check your plan for practical construction, inside and outside appearance, and estimated cost.

Then, if you are ready to remodel, have working drawings made from your plan. These plans should be completely dimensioned and show all necessary details including those which will make your house as safe from fire as possible. Get dependable bids on all the materials and labor for the job. See that

the builder follows the working drawings you have had prepared.

Include costs for:

Modernizing, such as insulation, storm sash, weather stripping, calking, heating system, electric wiring, hot and cold water, plumbing, and septic tank.

Repairs, to foundation and sills, siding, interior finishes, floors, roofing, gutters and spouts, chimneys, screens, doors, windows, and porches.

Painting and papering.

How To Use Cut-Outs in Planning a New House

Find some farmhouse plans you like.

Prepare for planning by—

Choosing the house plan you like best from bulletins, catalogs, or farm papers. For such materials, visit your county agricultural extension office or your building-supply yard.

Seeing an architect or experienced builder about the cost of a house built according to this plan. Ask him to suggest any changes in the plan that would make it more satisfactory for your family and still keep the cost within your building budget.

Then obtain blueprints or working drawings and specifications for construction, if available.

If you cannot get working drawings, make a cut-out plan from the illustrated plans of the house you have selected from a bulletin or magazine:

Step 1.—Make a cut-out plan exactly like the plan you have selected.

- a. Using the measurements on the illustrations of the floor plans and the scale and ruler card, lay off each room plan separately on sheets of paper. Cut out each room, marking on it the room name and the measurements.
- b. Arrange the cut-out rooms to form the new house plan on a large sheet of paper or cardboard. Leave a space between the room cut-outs to allow for the actual thickness of the walls.
- c. Fasten each room in its place with pins or gummed tape.

d. Use the stair patterns to make the paper cut-outs for the stairs. Use cut-outs of clothes and other closets, chimneys, and fireplaces.

e. Use the cut-out furniture for each room to test its size for your family's requirements.

Step 2.—If rooms must be changed in size or location, or more rooms added to your plan, make pencil-sketch plans of your ideas for the changes needed.

- a. Take a sheet of paper and make a freehand pencil sketch of your plan about 5 inches square.
- b. Draw on this sketch the changes in size or location of rooms you want, and add more rooms if needed.
- c. Try several such changes and use the best sketch plan as a guide for making your new house plan with cut-outs.

Step 3.—Make your new house plan with cut-outs.

- a. Estimate the sizes of all these new rooms and make room cut-outs from paper using the scale and ruler card.
- b. Use furniture cut-outs to see if the rooms are big enough. Avoid crowding the furniture, but remember that costs increase as the floor area is enlarged.
- c. Put the new paper cut-out rooms in their places, connected with or laid loosely on top of the cut-out plan you have already made. Make new halls if needed.

- d. Use stair cut-outs as patterns to make the paper cut-outs for new stairs. Make cut-outs of any new clothes and other closets, chimneys, and fireplaces needed.
- e. Save from the plan made in step 1, the cut-outs of the rooms you have not changed.
- f. Now, arrange on the large sheet of paper or cardboard all the cut-out rooms, to form your complete new house plan.
- g. Fasten the cut-out rooms in place with pins or gummed tape, leaving wall space between rooms.
- h. Place cut-outs of the door swings, windows, chimneys, and fireplaces on your new plan in their proper wall spaces. Use as a guide the picture and plan of the house you selected from the bulletin or magazine. Complete the outside walls with pencil lines or with cut-out strips of paper to represent the actual wall thickness.

Keep the appearance of the outside of the house the same as the architect's picture if possible.

Are you going to like to live in this "dream house"?

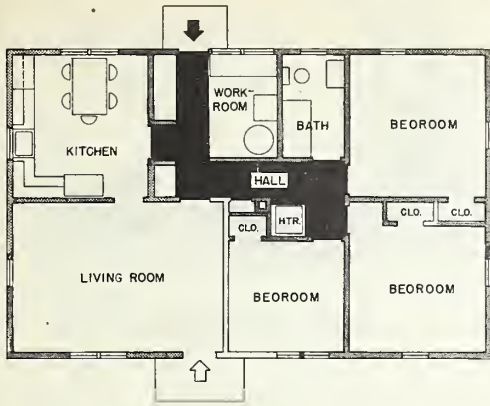
Use the **check list** to see if your plan for a new house is as good as you think it is. Can you make a more convenient, more comfortable, or less costly plan? You might like to try several plans. Use the one your family likes best.

Step 4.—Finally, double-check your plan.

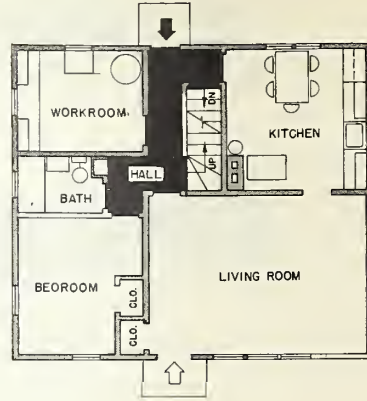
First, get an architect or experienced builder to check your plan for practical and sound construction, inside and outside appearance, and estimated cost.

Then, if you are ready to build, have working drawings made with details and specifications written for all construction. Obtain bids to determine total costs.

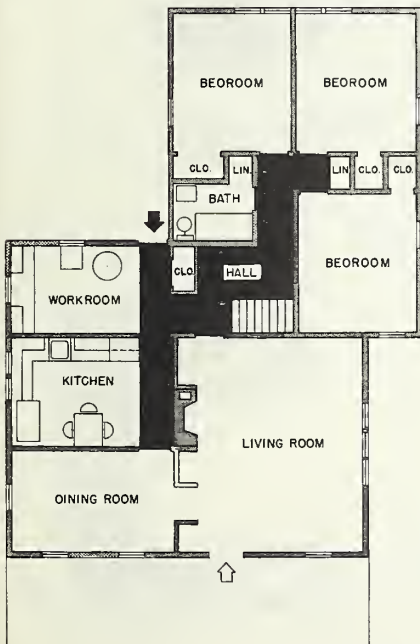
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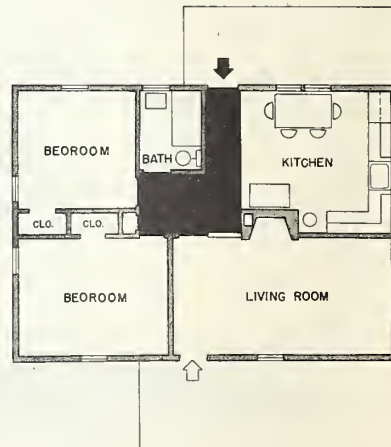
ONE-STORY COMPACT PLAN



TWO-STORY PLAN



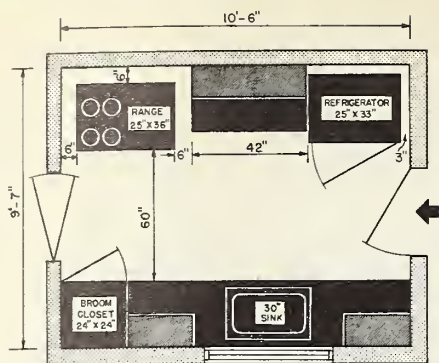
ONE-STORY L-SHAPED PLAN



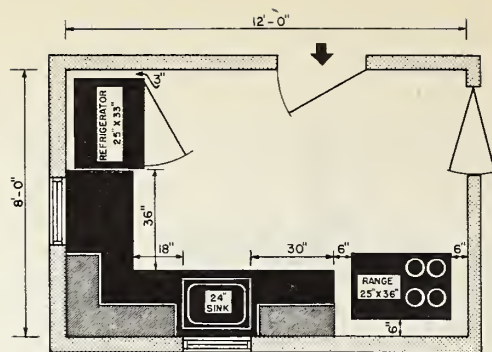
COMPACT PLAN - NO HALL

THESE PLANS ILLUSTRATE GOOD TRAFFIC CIRCULATION. THE BLACK AREAS INDICATE THROUGH-TRAFFIC LANES. THE WHITE AREAS ARE ALL USABLE SPACE FREE FROM TRAFFIC. IN NO CASE DOES TRAFFIC PASS THROUGH WORK OR LIVING AREAS.

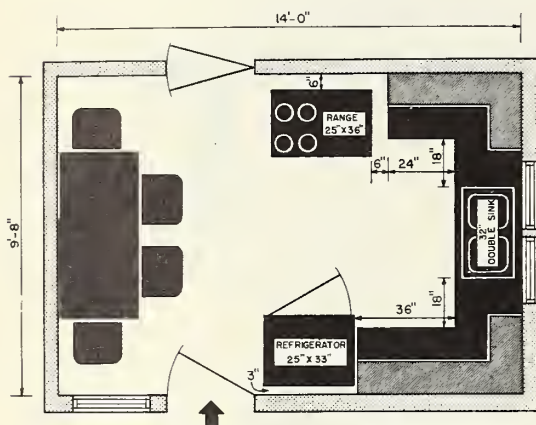
KITCHEN LAY-OUTS



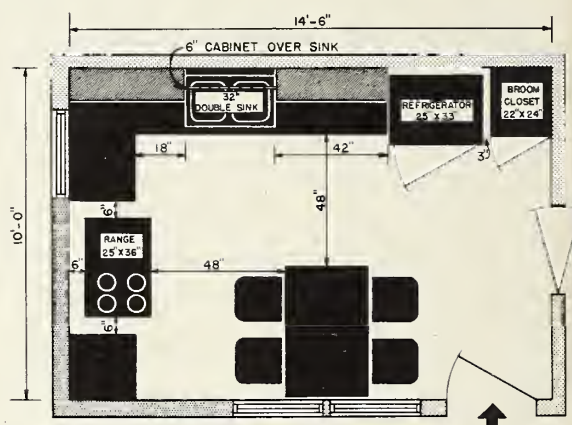
OPPOSITE WALL TYPE ARRANGEMENT



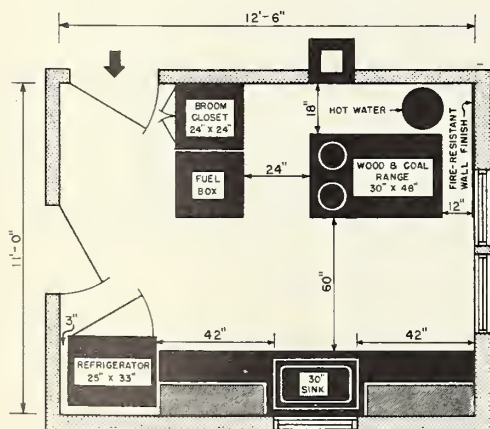
L-TYPE ARRANGEMENT



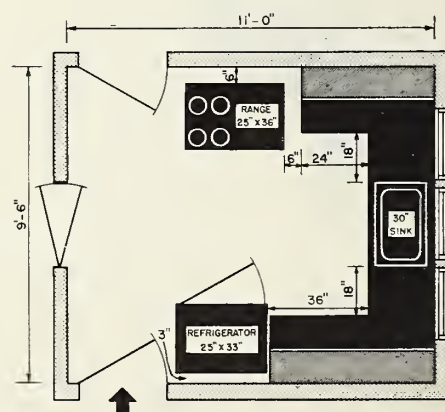
U-TYPE WITH DINING SPACE



L-TYPE WITH DINING SPACE



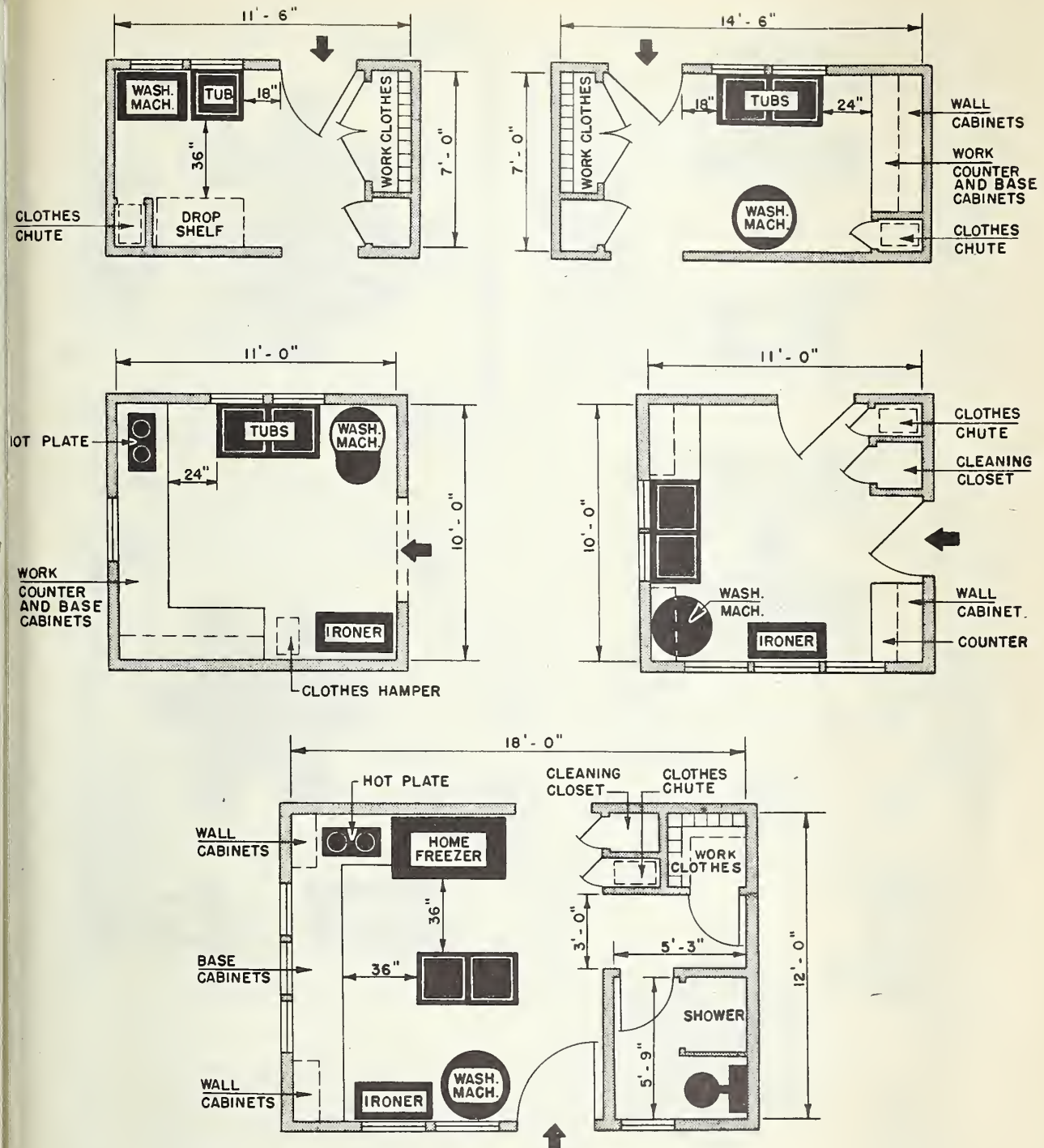
OPPOSITE WALL TYPE ARRANGEMENT



U-TYPE ARRANGEMENT

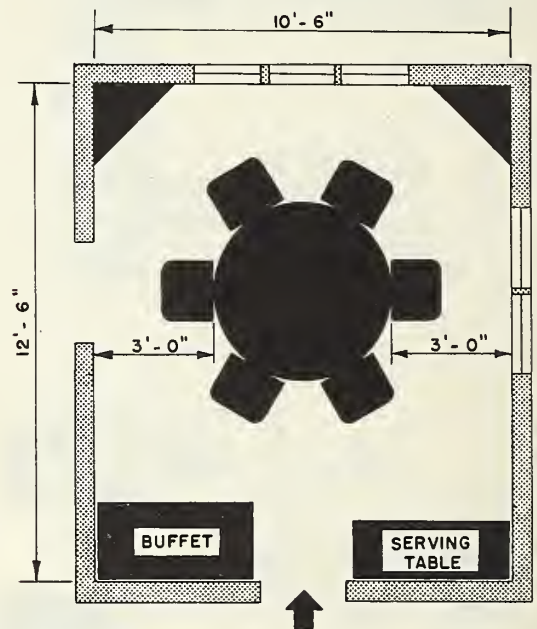
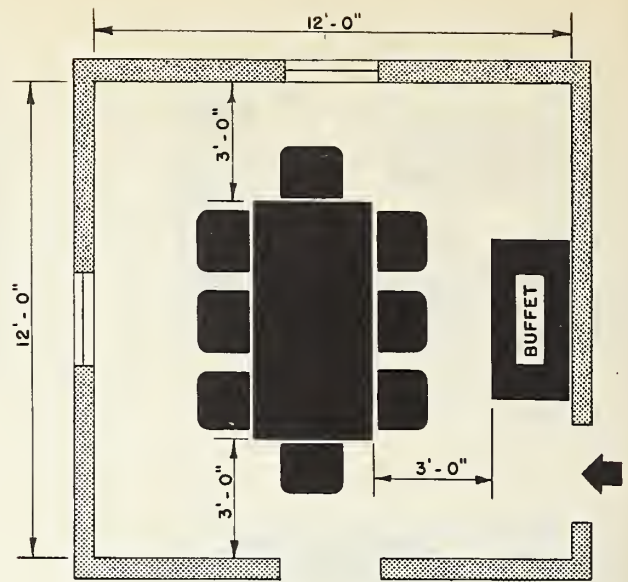
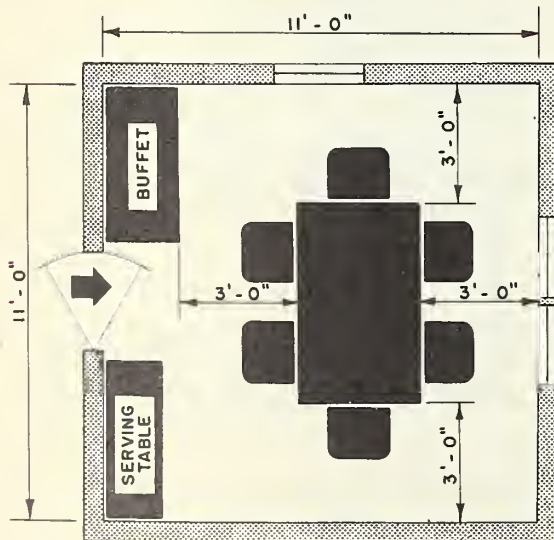
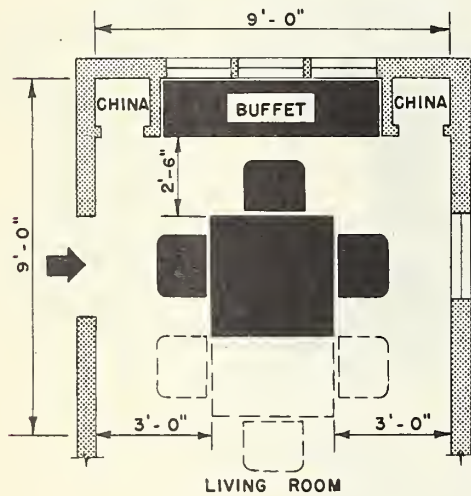
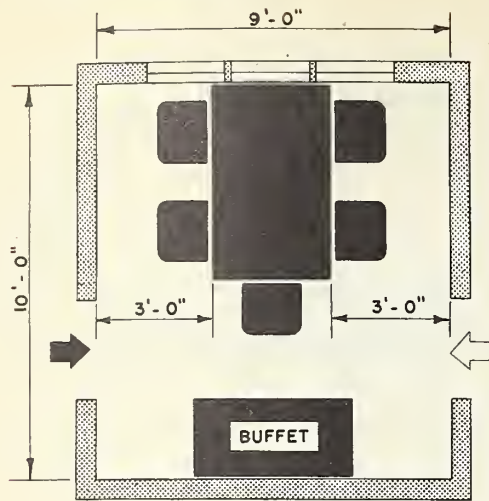
THESE PLANS ILLUSTRATE SUGGESTED KITCHEN ARRANGEMENTS. THE DIMENSIONS OF THE ROOMS WERE DETERMINED BY THE SIZES OF THE EQUIPMENT, FURNITURE, DOORS AND NECESSARY CLEARANCES. ALL DIMENSIONS GIVEN FOR WORK SURFACES ARE DESIRABLE. CLEARANCES BETWEEN EQUIPMENT ARE THE MINIMUM RECOMMENDED.

WORKROOMS



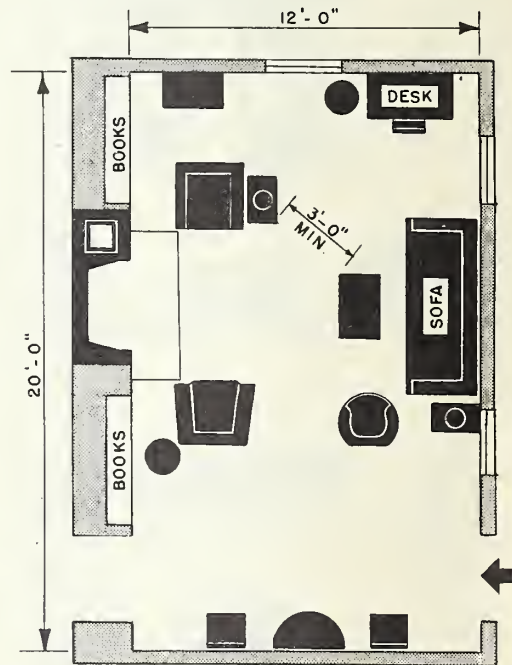
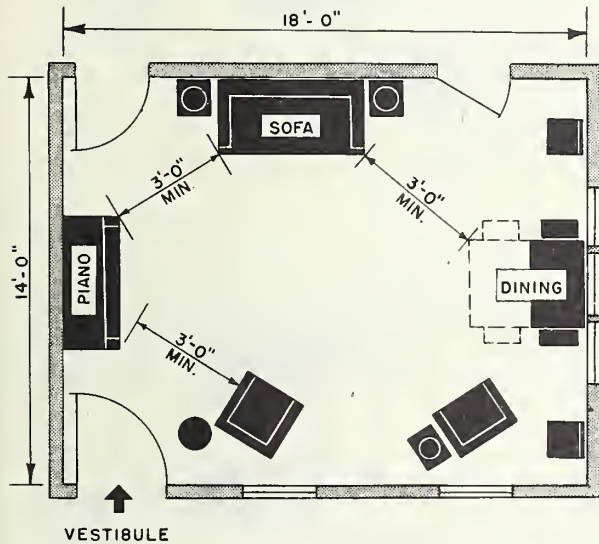
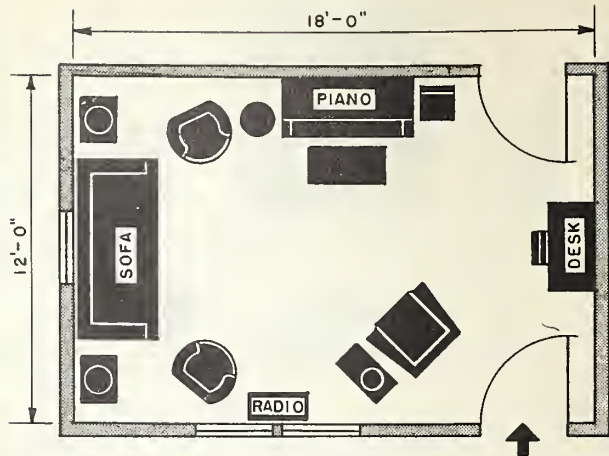
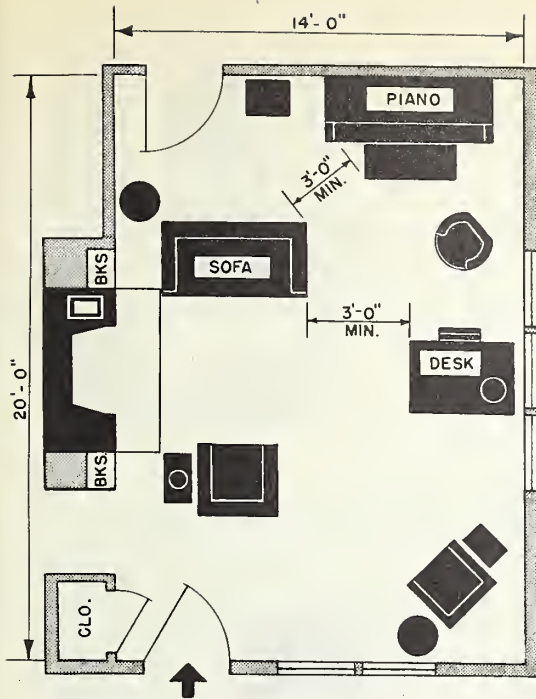
SUGGESTED ARRANGEMENTS FOR WORK ROOMS. THE DIMENSIONS OF THE ROOMS ARE GOVERNED BY THE ACTIVITIES TO BE CARRIED ON IN THEM, THE SIZE AND ARRANGEMENT OF THE EQUIPMENT, AND THE LOCATION AND NUMBER OF DOORS. THE CLEARANCES GIVEN ARE THE MINIMUM RECOMMENDED.

DINING ROOMS



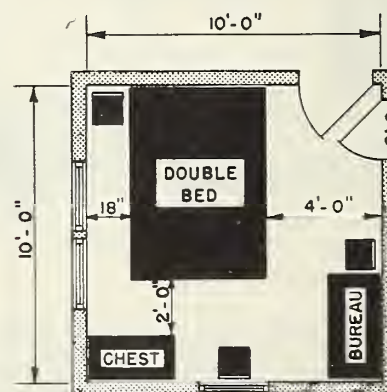
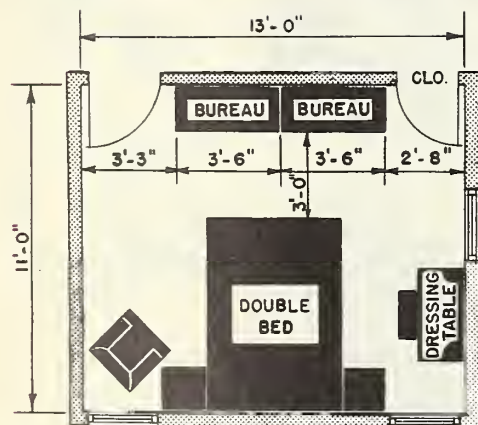
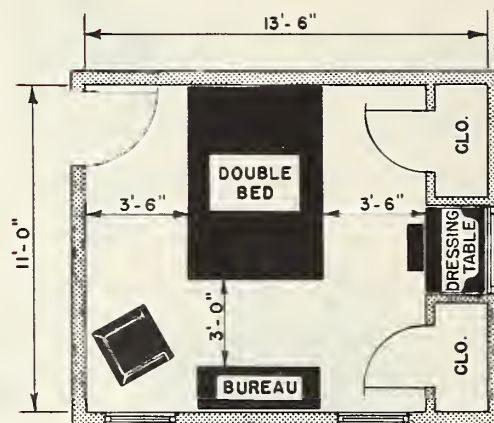
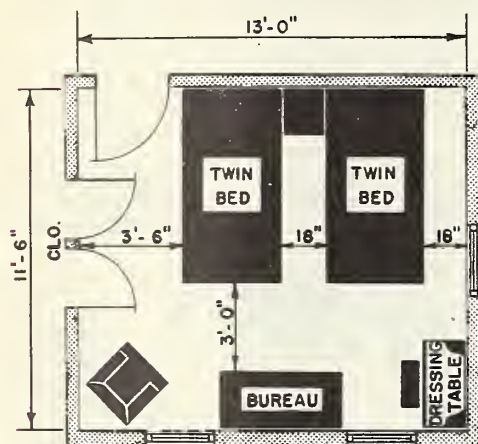
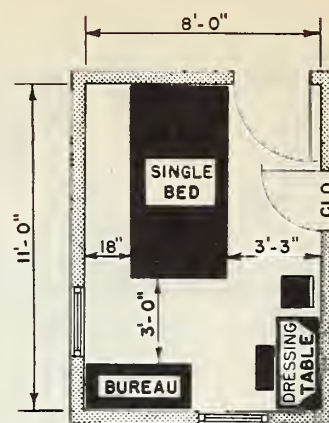
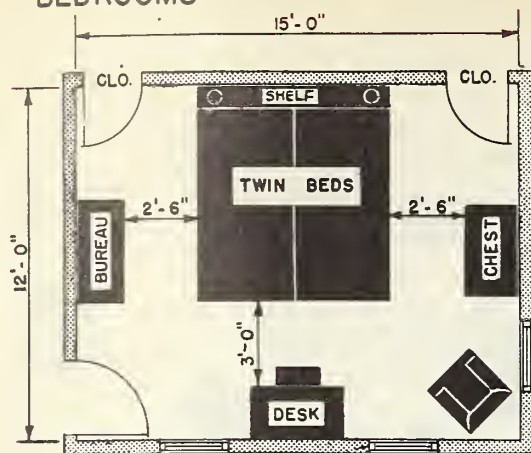
THESE ARE SUGGESTED ARRANGEMENTS FOR DINING ROOMS. THE DIMENSIONS OF THE ROOMS ARE DETERMINED BY THE ACTIVITIES TO BE CARRIED ON, THE NUMBER OF PERSONS TO BE SEATED, THE SIZE AND NUMBER OF PIECES OF FURNITURE, AND THE CLEARANCES NEEDED AROUND FURNITURE FOR PASSAGE. ALL CLEARANCES GIVEN ARE THE MINIMUM RECOMMENDED. WHERE HEATING STOVES ARE PLANNED ROOMS MUST BE LARGER TO PERMIT SAFE CLEARANCES AROUND STOVES.

LIVING ROOMS



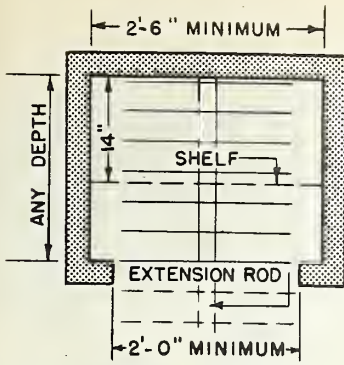
SUGGESTED ARRANGEMENT FOR LIVING ROOMS. THE DIMENSIONS OF THE ROOMS WERE DETERMINED BY THE AMOUNT AND SIZE OF THE FURNITURE. A MINIMUM OF 3 FEET SHOULD BE ALLOWED BETWEEN FURNITURE WHERE REGULAR PASSAGE IS NECESSARY. WHERE HEATING STOVES ARE TO BE USED SAFE CLEARANCES AROUND STOVES SHOULD BE PLANNED. SEE FARMERS' BULLETIN NO. 1590, FIRE PROTECTIVE CONSTRUCTION ON THE FARM, AND FARMERS' BULLETIN NO. 1649, CONSTRUCTION OF CHIMNEYS AND FIREPLACES.

BEDROOMS

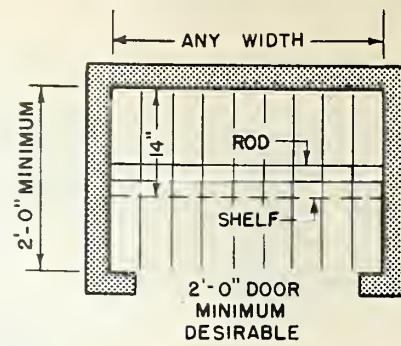


SELECT THE BEDROOM ARRANGEMENT WHICH MOST NEARLY FITS YOUR NEEDS. THE ROOM SIZES GIVEN ARE THE SMALLEST DESIRABLE FOR THE ARRANGEMENT SHOWN. FOR OTHER ARRANGEMENT MAINTAIN THE CLEARANCES INDICATED. WHERE HEATING STOVES ARE TO BE USED ROOMS MUST BE ENLARGED TO PROVIDE SAFE CLEARANCES.

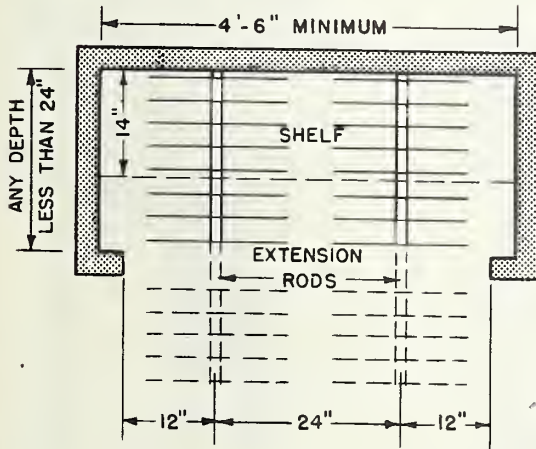
CLOTHES CLOSETS



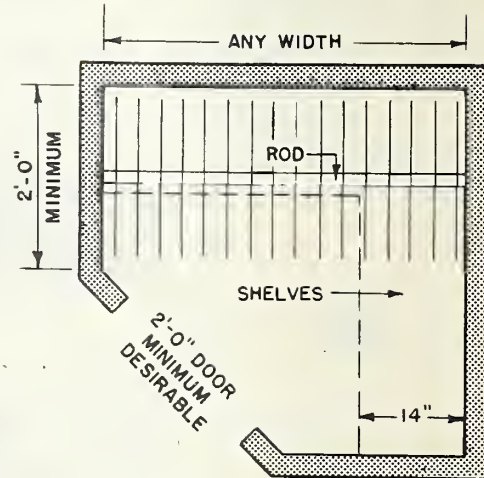
NARROW CLOSET



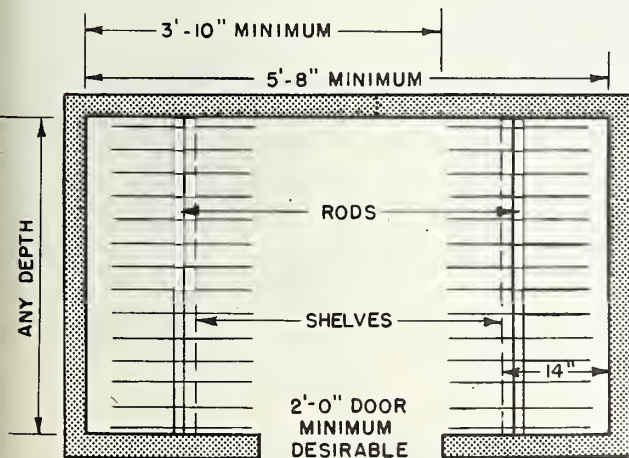
SHALLOW CLOSET



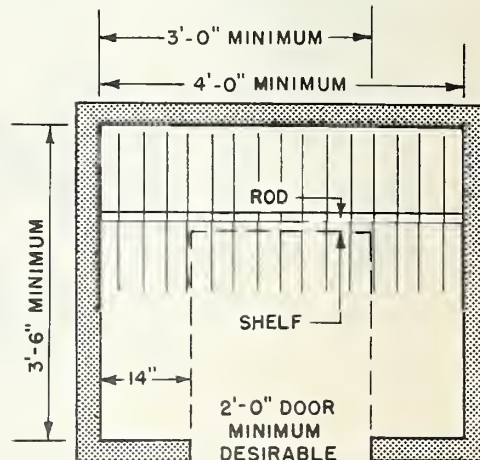
VERY SHALLOW CLOSET



CORNER CLOSET

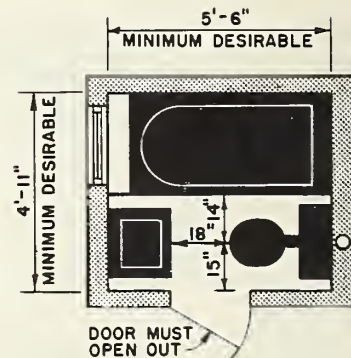
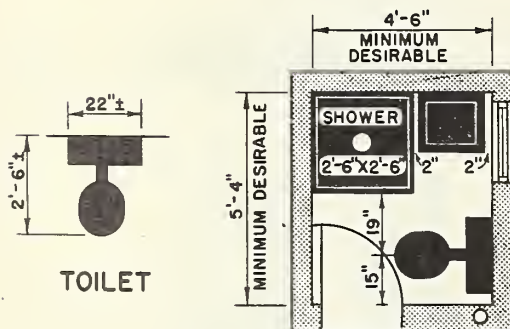
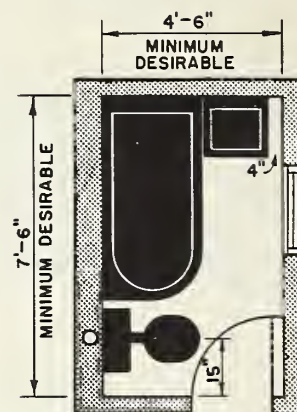
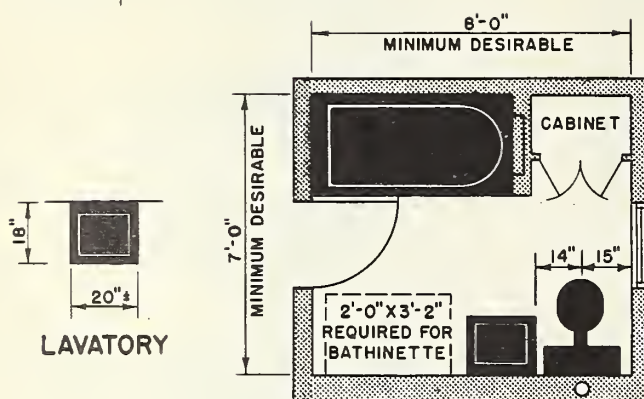
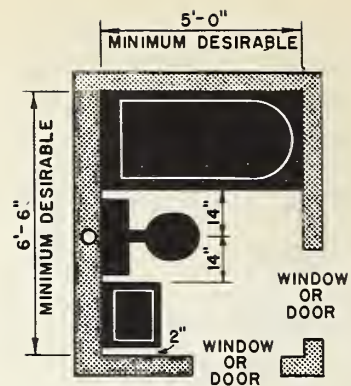
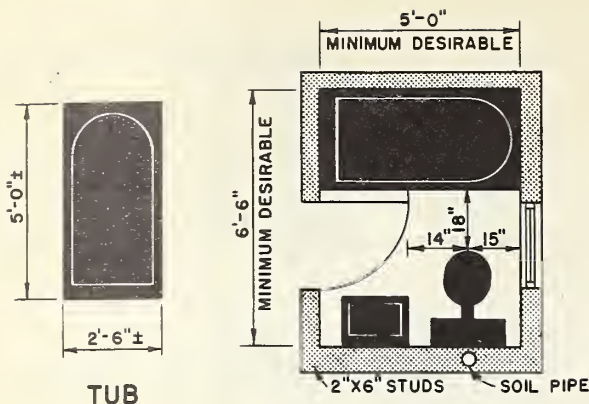


ROD WALK-IN CLOSET



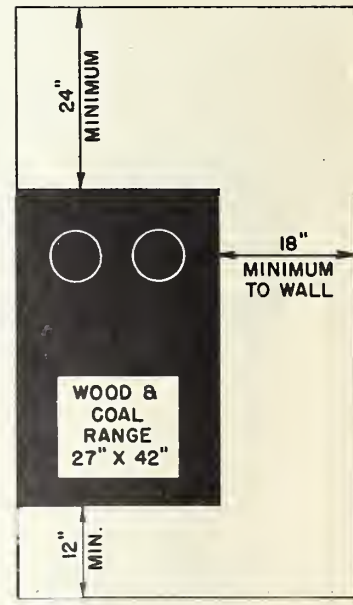
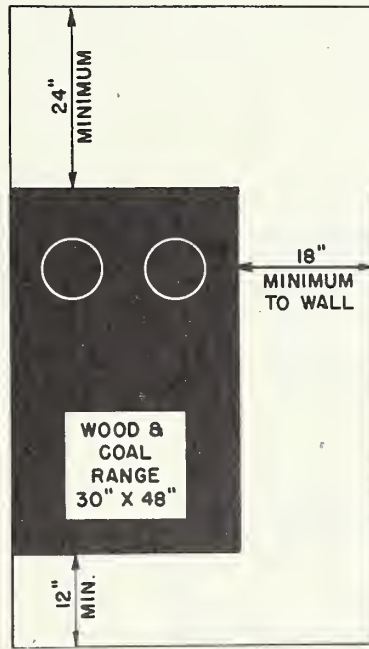
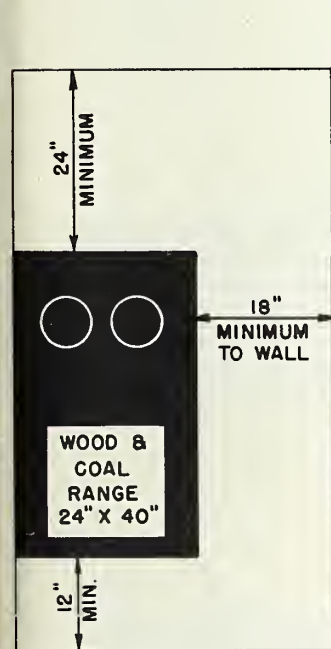
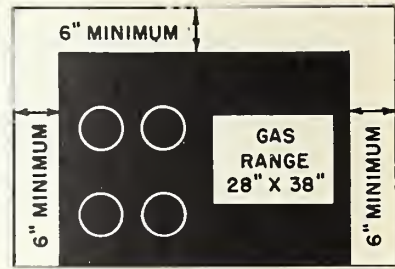
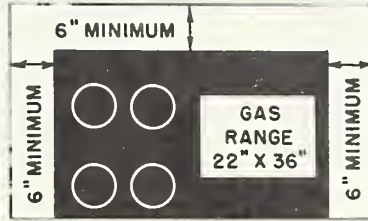
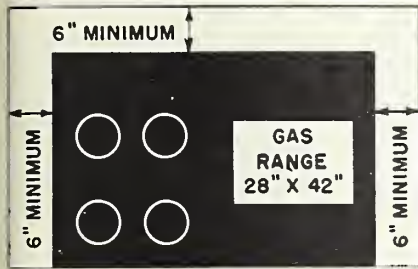
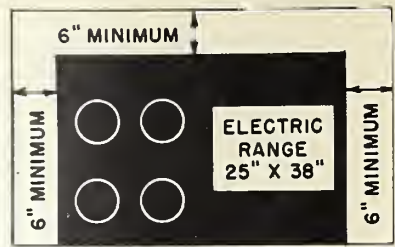
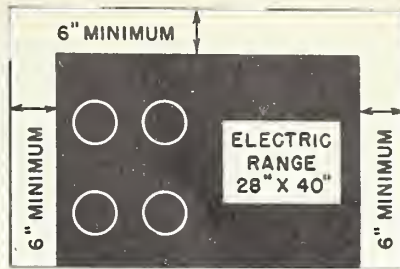
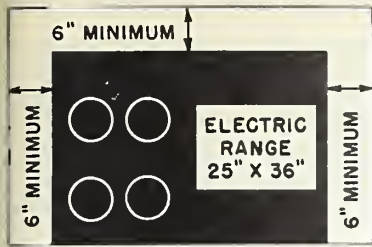
U-SHAPED WALK-IN CLOSET

SELECT TYPE OF CLOSET THAT WILL FIT YOUR SPACE AND GIVE GREATEST LENGTH OF ROD FOR HANGING CLOTHES



THE OVER-ALL DIMENSIONS OF THESE BATHROOMS ARE BASED ON FIXTURES OF THE SIZES SHOWN ON THE SIDE. IF LARGER OR SMALLER FIXTURES ARE DESIRED DIMENSIONS WILL CHANGE ACCORDINGLY. FIXTURES SMALLER THAN THOSE SHOWN ARE NOT GENERALLY RECOMMENDED ALTHOUGH SPECIAL CONDITIONS MAY REQUIRE THEIR USE. THE CLEARANCES SHOWN BETWEEN FIXTURES ARE MINIMUM.

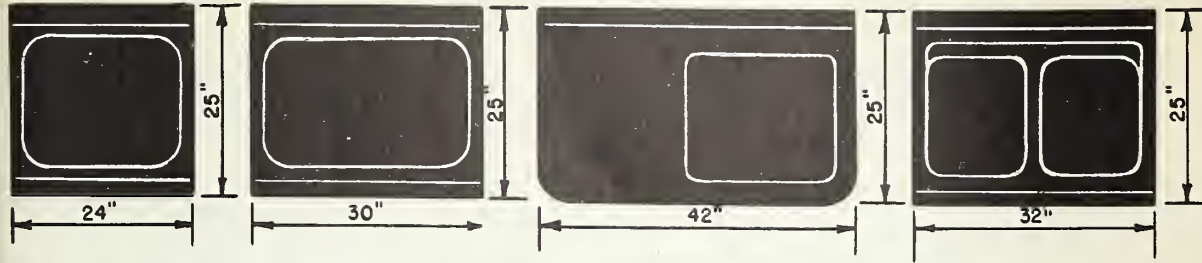
KITCHEN RANGES (CUT - OUTS)



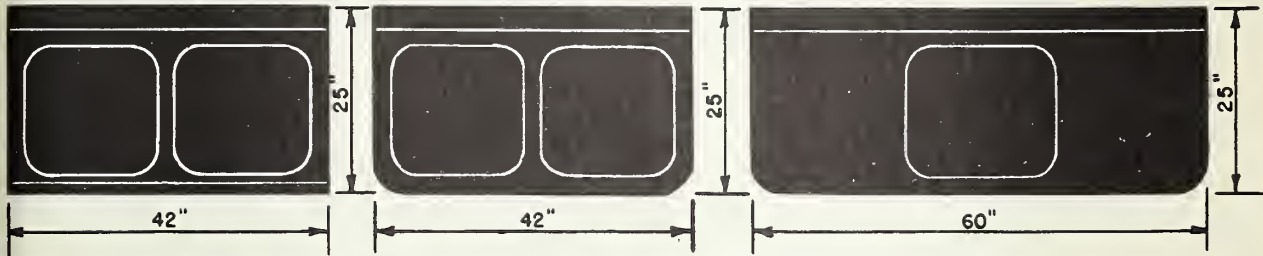
FROM THE FIREBOX SIDE OF A RANGE BURNING SOLID FUEL AND FROM THE BURNER SIDE OF A RANGE BURNING LIQUID FUEL, THE CLEARANCE SHOULD BE NOT LESS THAN 24 INCHES. IN A RANGE BURNING SOLID FUEL IN A FIREBOX WITHOUT FIRE CLAY LINING THE CLEARANCE SHOULD BE 36 INCHES. CEMENT ASBESTOS BOARD OR OTHER FIREPROOF MATERIAL ON 1" FURRING STRIPS SHOULD BE USED TO COVER NON-FIREPROOF WALLS BACK OF GAS RANGES.

KITCHEN SINKS (CUT-OUTS)

RECESSED FLAT-RIM TYPE

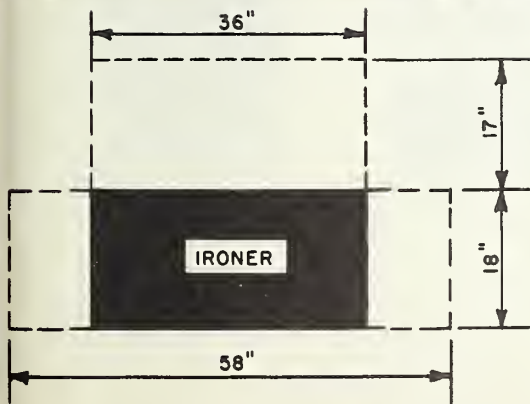


ENAMELLED-IRON TYPE

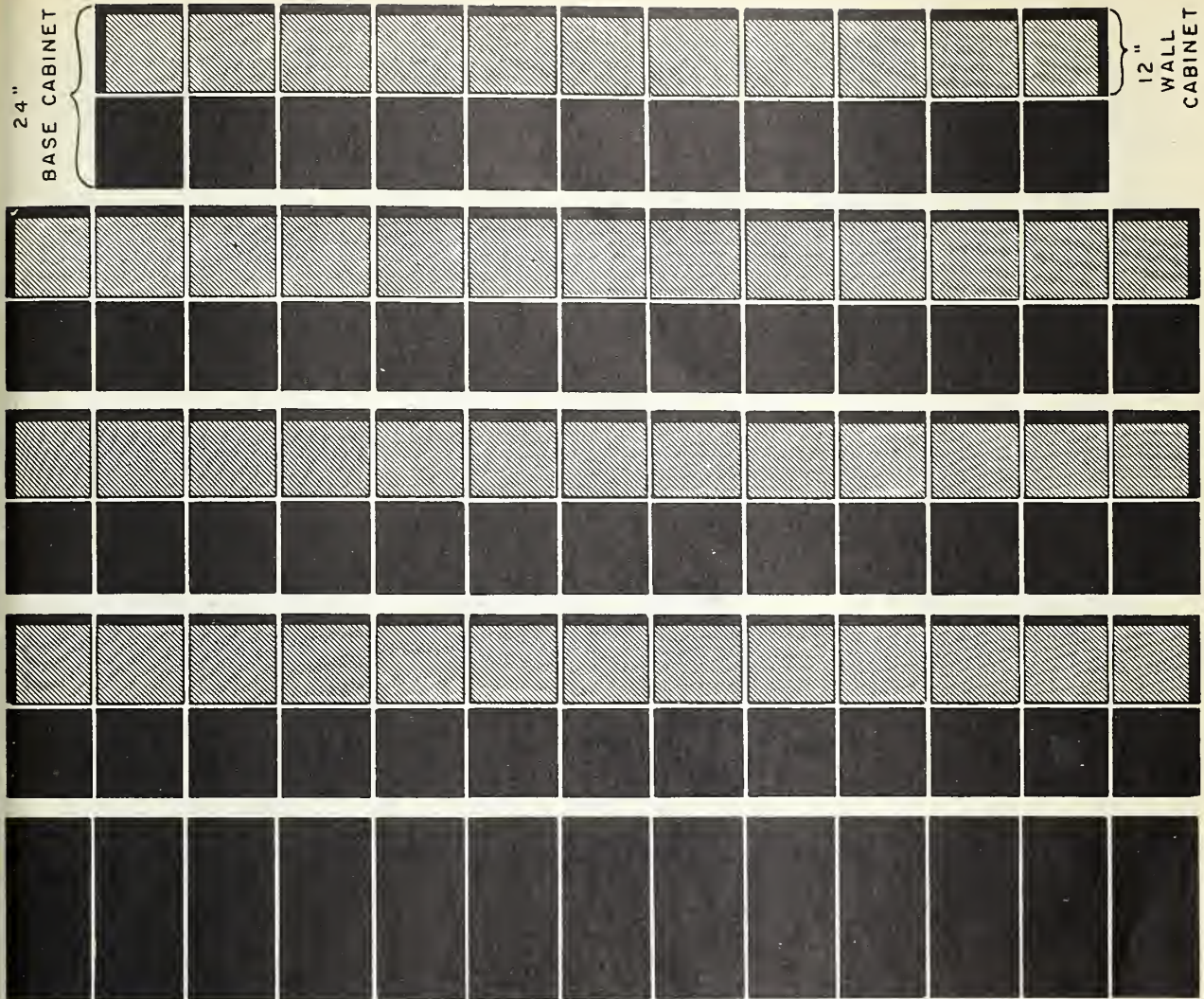


SINKS OF THE SAME TYPE VARY SOMEWHAT IN SIZE, DEPENDING ON THE MANUFACTURER. IN PLANNING THE ACTUAL INSTALLATION, FIND OUT THE EXACT MEASUREMENT OF THE SINK YOU INTEND TO PURCHASE. THE SIZES GIVEN ABOVE ARE NOMINAL. IN PURCHASING A SINK WITH A SINGLE DRAINBOARD, BUY ONE WITH THE DRAINBOARD TO THE LEFT OF THE BOWL. IF YOU ARE RIGHT-HANDED.

LAUNDRY EQUIPMENT



KITCHEN CABINETS (CUT-OUTS)



BASE CABINET ONLY



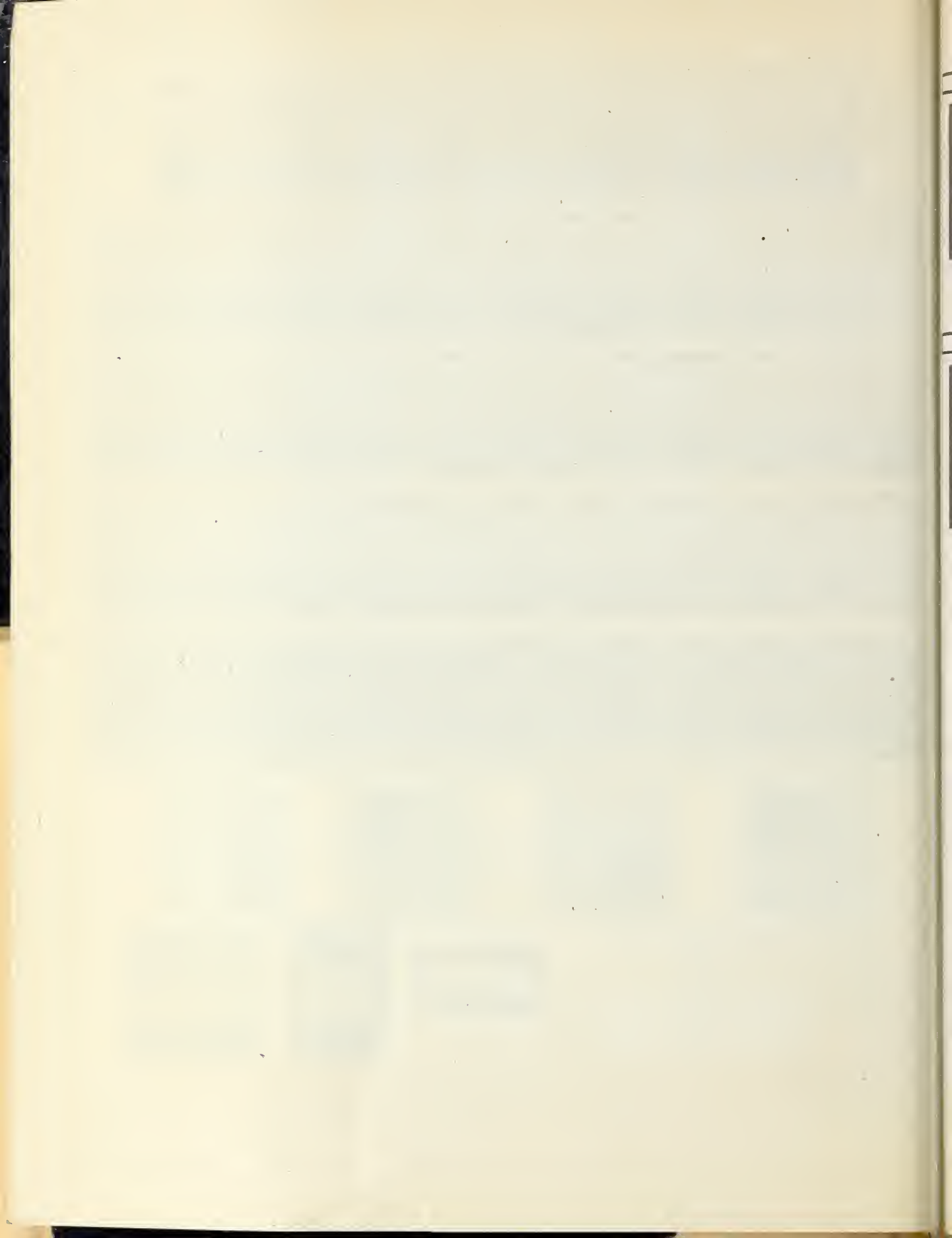
STANDARD SIZES OF BASE CABINETS

<u>L</u>		<u>W</u>
18	X	24
24	X	24
30	X	24
36	X	24
42	X	24
48	X	24

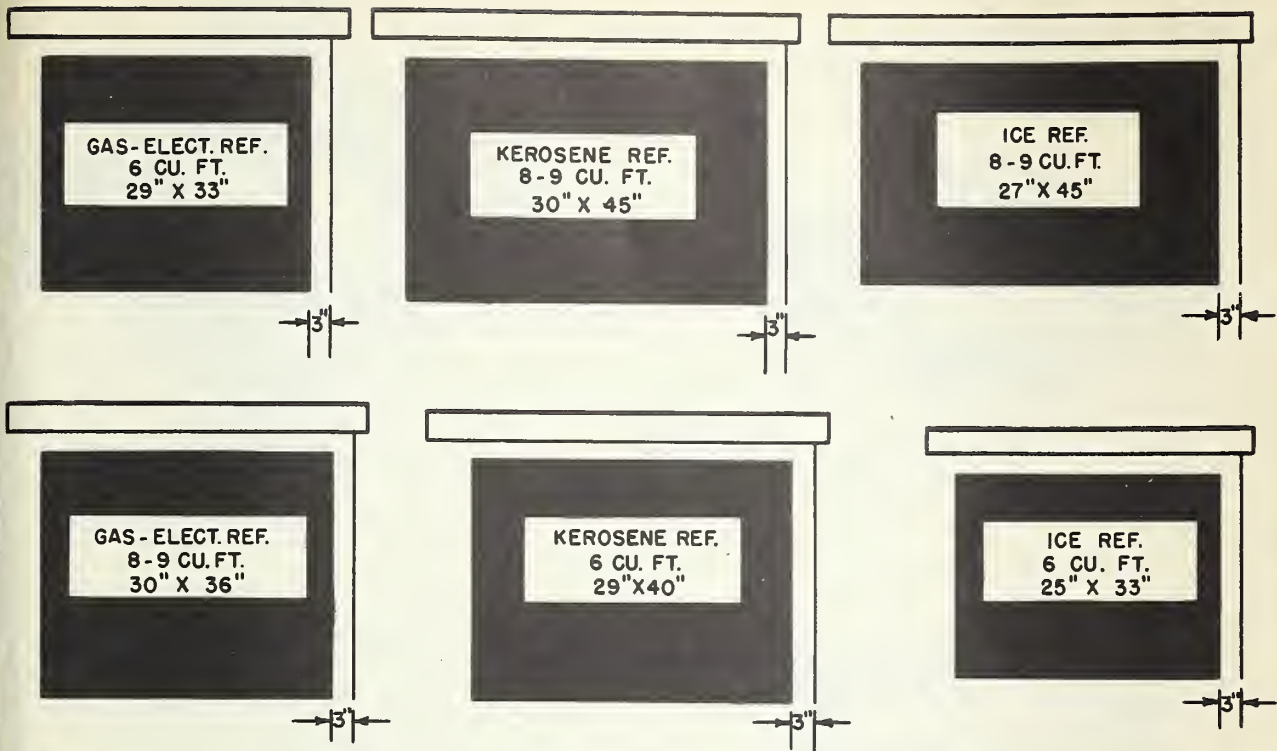
BROOM CLOSET
12" X 24"

BROOM
CLOSET
18" X 25"

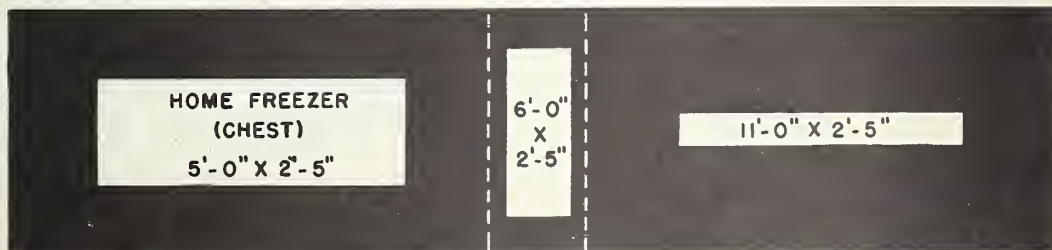
BROOM CLOSET
24" X 25"



REFRIGERATORS - HOME FREEZERS (CUT - OUTS)



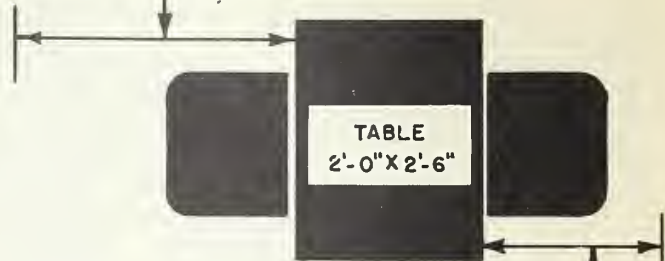
WHEN THE REFRIGERATOR IS LOCATED BETWEEN A BASE CABINET AND A WALL OR ANOTHER CABINET A CLEARANCE OF 3 INCHES SHOULD BE ALLOWED BETWEEN THE REFRIGERATOR AND THE WALL OR ONE CABINET TO PERMIT PLACING OR REMOVING THE REFRIGERATOR. WHEN THE REFRIGERATOR IS AT ONE END OF A CABINET WITH CLEAR SPACE ON THE OTHER SIDE NO CLEARANCE IS NECESSARY. STANDARD KEROSENE, GAS, AND ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS HAVE DOORS HINGED AT THE RIGHT. MODELS WITH DOORS HINGED AT THE LEFT MAY BE PURCHASED AT A SLIGHT EXTRA COST.



DINING TABLES (CUT - OUTS)

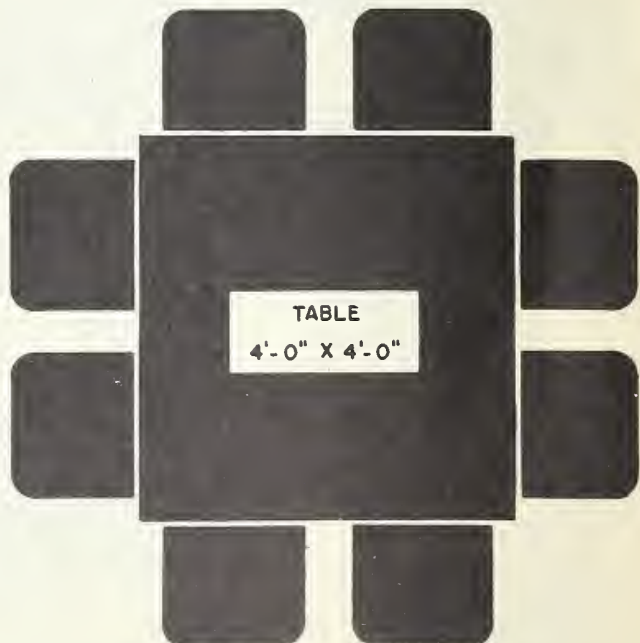
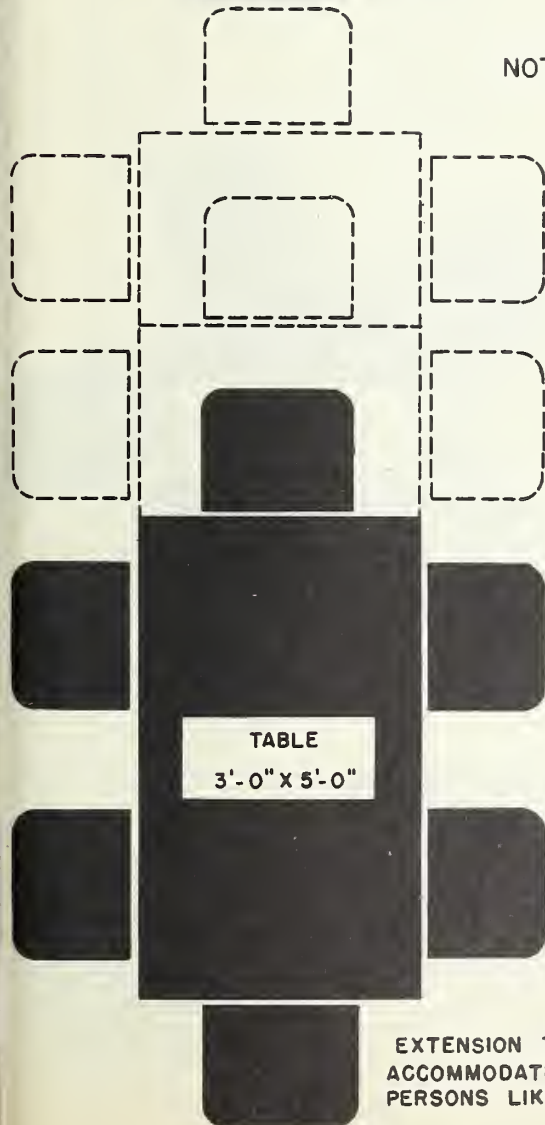


ALLOW 3'-0" CLEARANCE BETWEEN TABLE AND WALL OR OTHER FURNITURE FOR SERVING.



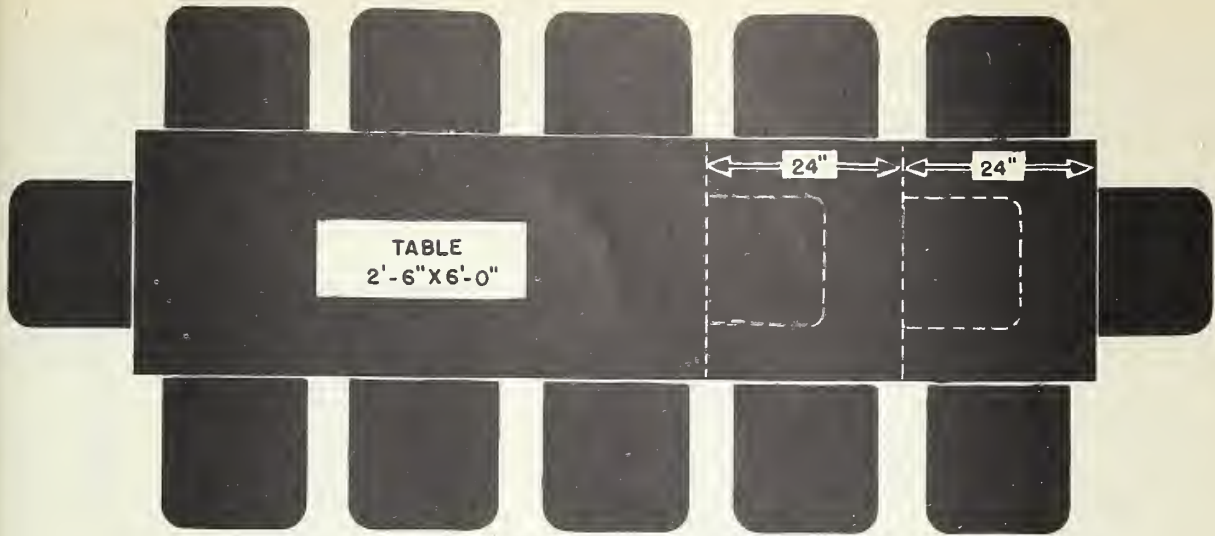
ALLOW AT LEAST 2'-6" CLEARANCE BETWEEN TABLE AND WALL OR OTHER FURNITURE SO THAT CHAIR MAY BE PUSHED BACK.
(DOES NOT ALLOW PASSAGE BEHIND CHAIR)

NOTE: ABOVE CLEARANCES APPLY TO ALL TABLES.

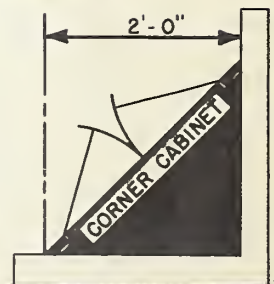
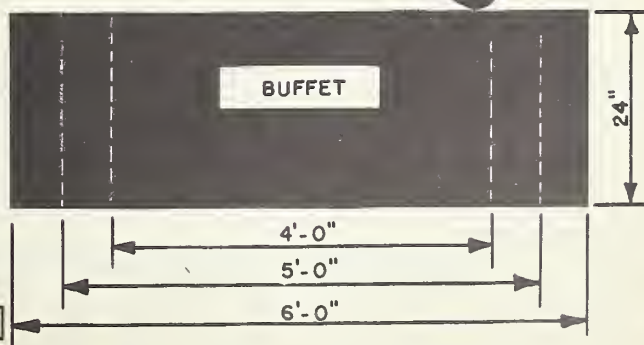
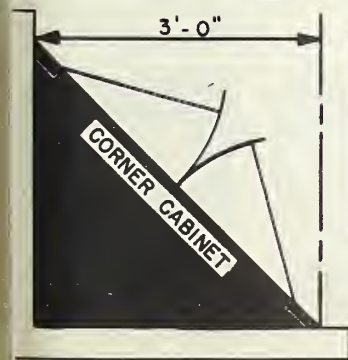


EXTENSION TABLE, CUT-OUT SIZE TO ACCOMMODATE MAXIMUM NUMBER OF PERSONS LIKELY TO BE SERVED AT TABLE.

DINING-ROOM FURNITURE (CUT-OUTS)



EXTENSION TABLE
CUT OUT SIZE TO ACCOMMODATE MAXIMUM
NUMBER OF PERSONS LIKELY TO BE SERVED
AT TABLE.



SETTEES AND UPHOLSTERED SOFAS

LIVING-ROOM FURNITURE (CUT - OUTS)

LARGE SETTEE
22" X 84"

MEDIUM SOFA
36" X 60"

SMALL SETTEE
15" X 48"

SMALL SOFA
30" X 48"

LARGE SOFA
42" X 86"

ROCKING CHAIRS

UPHOLSTERED CHAIRS

ROCKING
CHAIR
OVERALL
22" X 32"

ROCKING
CHAIR
OVERALL
22" X 32"

LARGE CHAIR
34" X 34"

LARGE CHAIR
34" X 34"

MEDIUM
CHAIR
28" X 30"

ROCKING
CHAIR
OVERALL
18" X 24"

ROCKING
CHAIR
OVERALL
18" X 24"

SMALL
CHAIR
24" X 26"

SMALL
CHAIR
24" X 26"

MEDIUM
CHAIR
28" X 30"

SIDE CHAIRS

STRAIGHT CHAIRS

SIDE
CHAIR
18" X 27"

SIDE
CHAIR
18" X 20"

SIDE
CHAIR
15" X 18"

STRAIGHT
CHAIR
16" X 16"

STRAIGHT
CHAIR
18" X 18"

STRAIGHT
CHAIR
18" X 18"

STRAIGHT
CHAIR
16" X 19"

SIDE
CHAIR
18" X 27"

SIDE
CHAIR
18" X 20"

SIDE
CHAIR
15" X 18"

STRAIGHT
CHAIR
16" X 16"

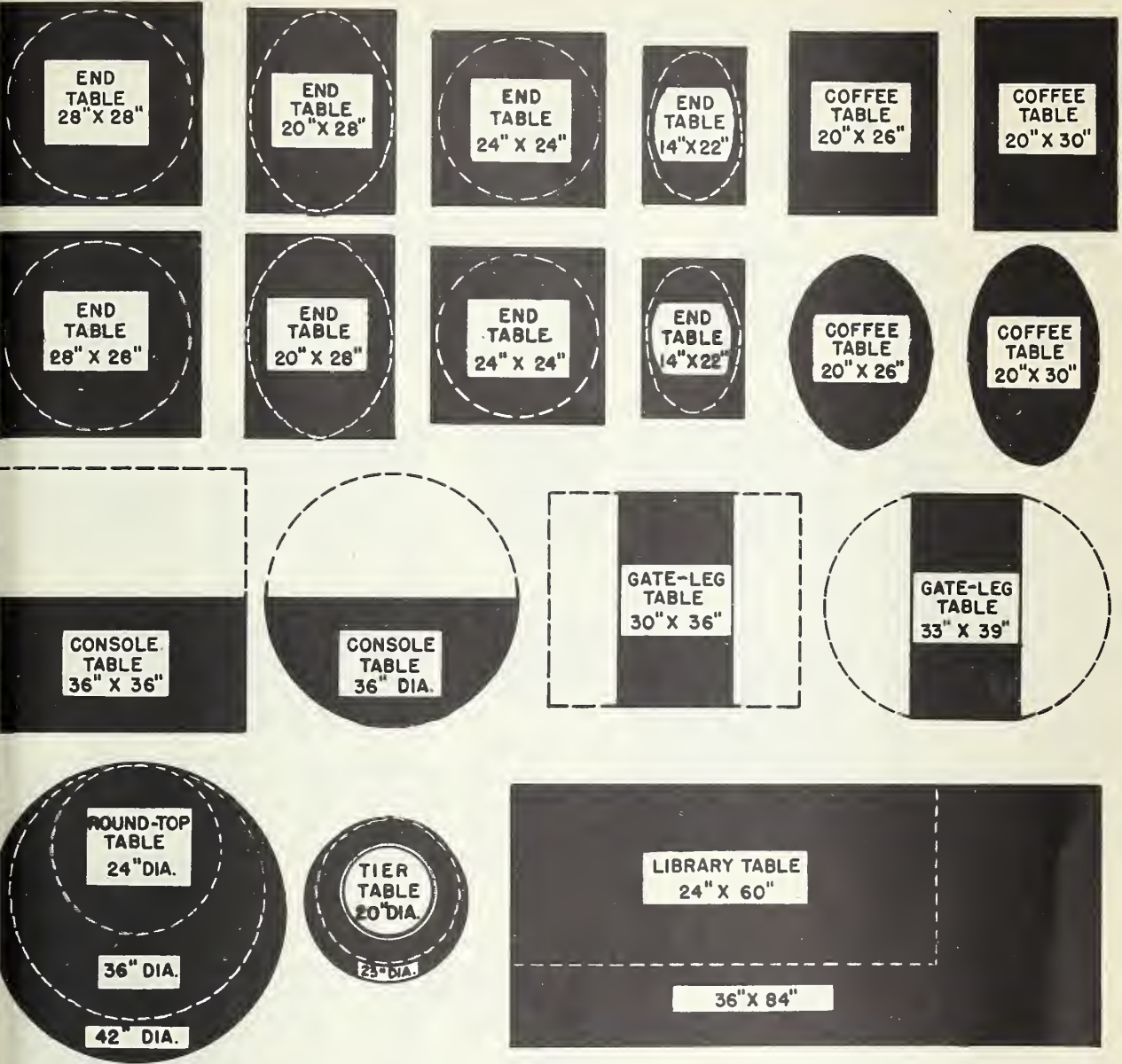
STRAIGHT
CHAIR
18" X 18"

STRAIGHT
CHAIR
18" X 18"

STRAIGHT
CHAIR
16" X 19"

LIVING-ROOM FURNITURE (CUT - OUTS)

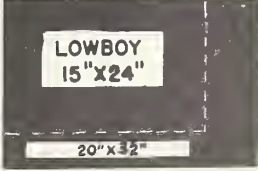
TABLES



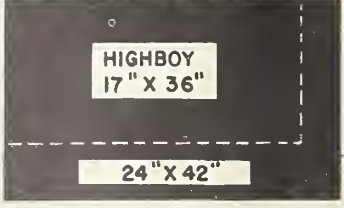
BOOKCASES



LOWBOYS



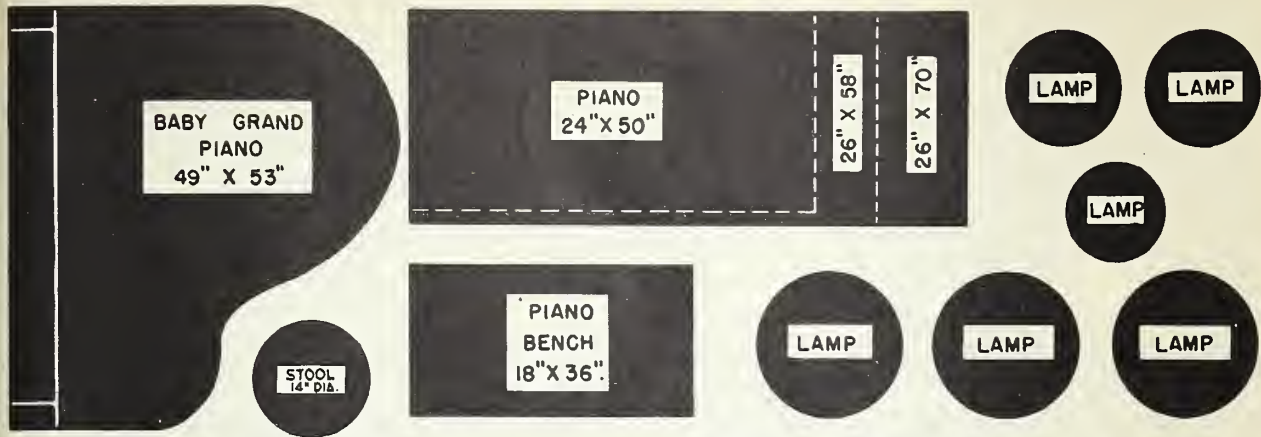
HIGHBOYS



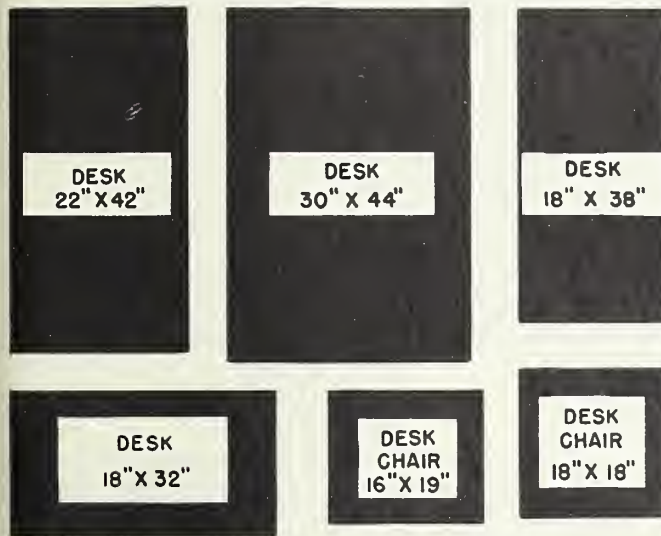
LIVING-ROOM FURNITURE

(CUT - OUTS)

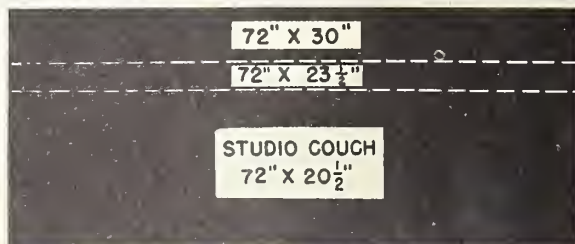
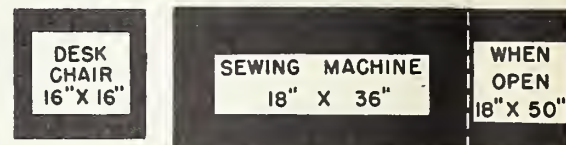
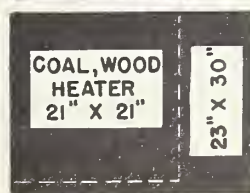
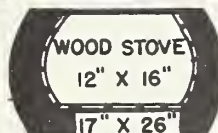
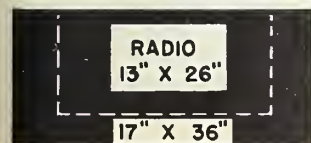
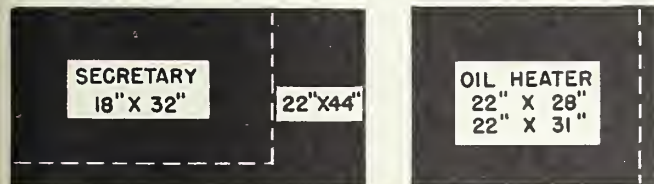
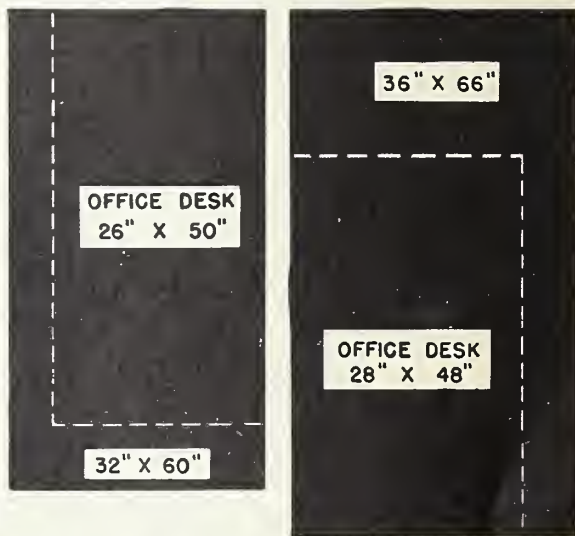
PIANOS



DESKS



OFFICE DESKS





BEDS

BED ROOM FURNITURE

(CUT-OUTS)

SINGLE BED
40" X 82"
36" X 78"

SINGLE BED
40" X 82"
36" X 78"

TWIN BED
42" X 82"
39" X 78"

TWIN BED
42" X 82"
39" X 78"

SINGLE BED
40" X 82"
36" X 78"

SINGLE BED
40" X 82"
36" X 78"

TWIN BED
42" X 82"
39" X 78"

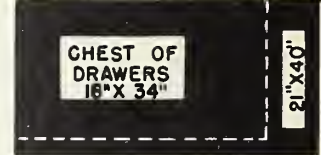
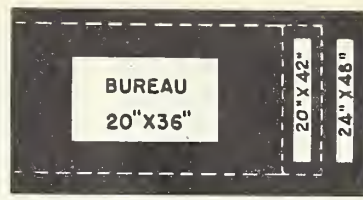
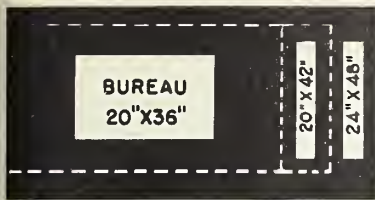
TWIN BED
42" X 82"
39" X 78"

THREE-QUARTER
BED
46" X 82"
42" X 78"

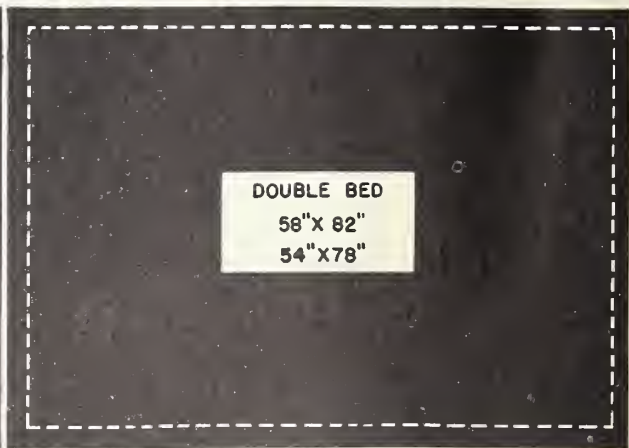
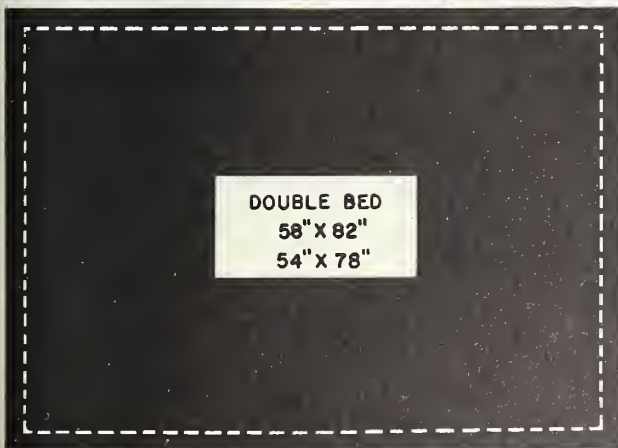
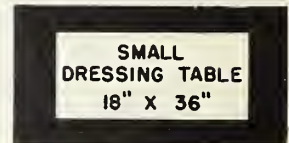
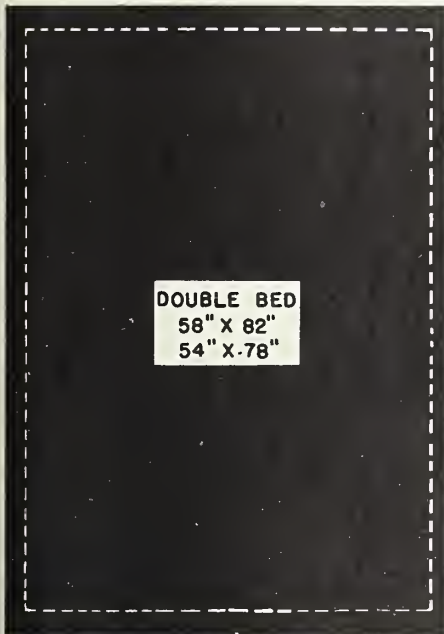
THREE-QUARTER
BED
46" X 82"
42" X 78"

MISCELLANEOUS

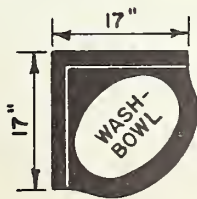
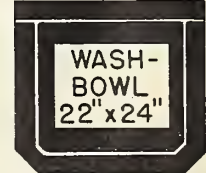
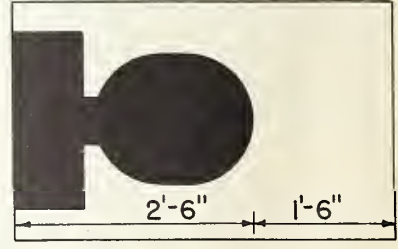
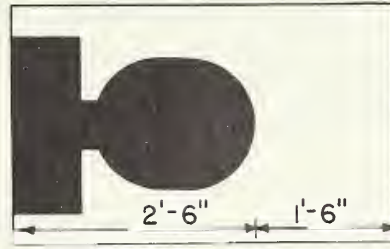
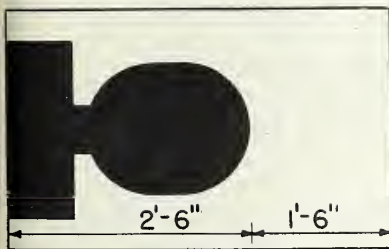
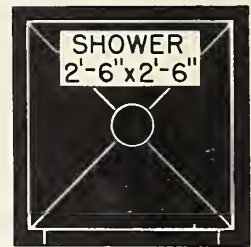
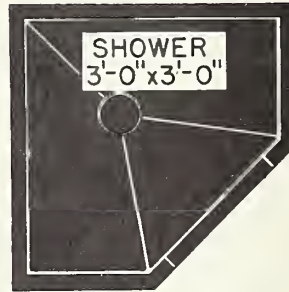
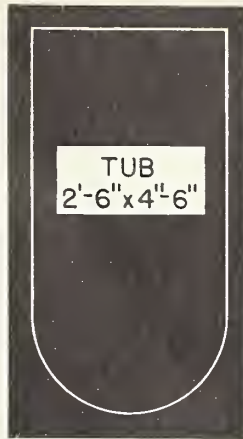
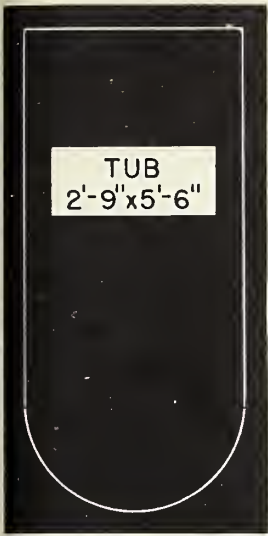
BEDROOM FURNITURE (CUT-OUTS)



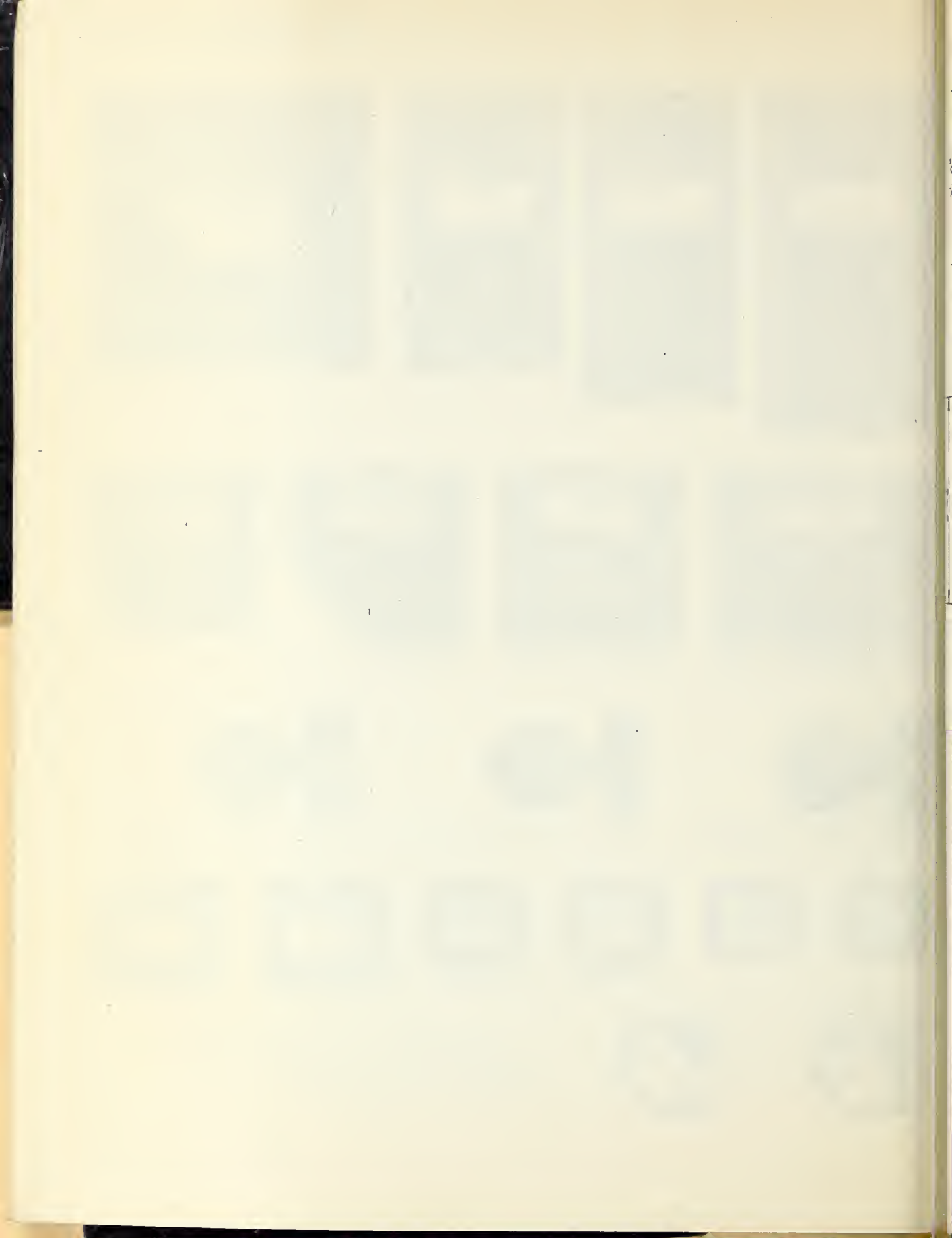
BEDS



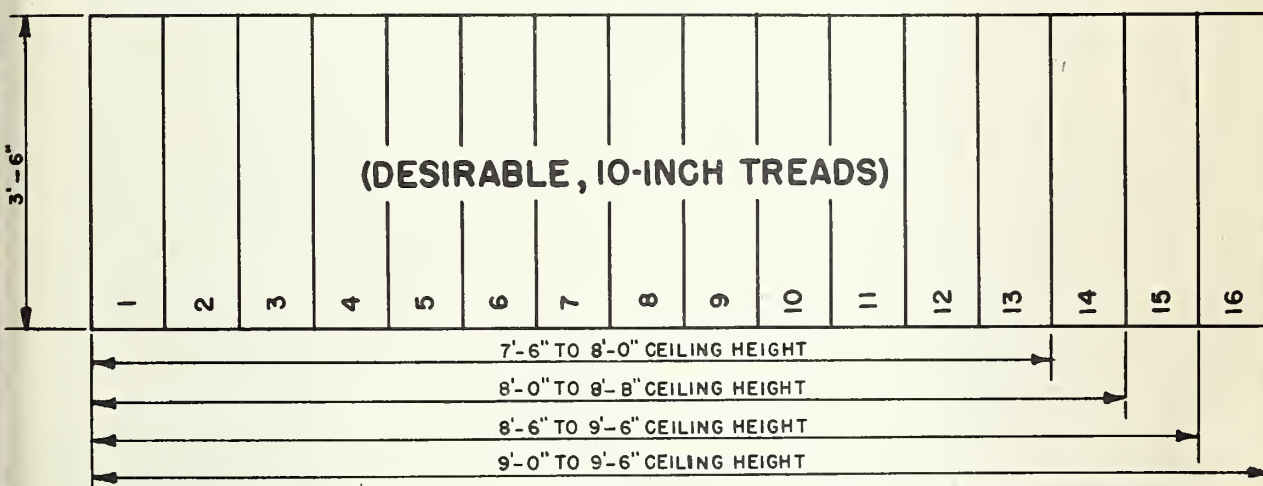
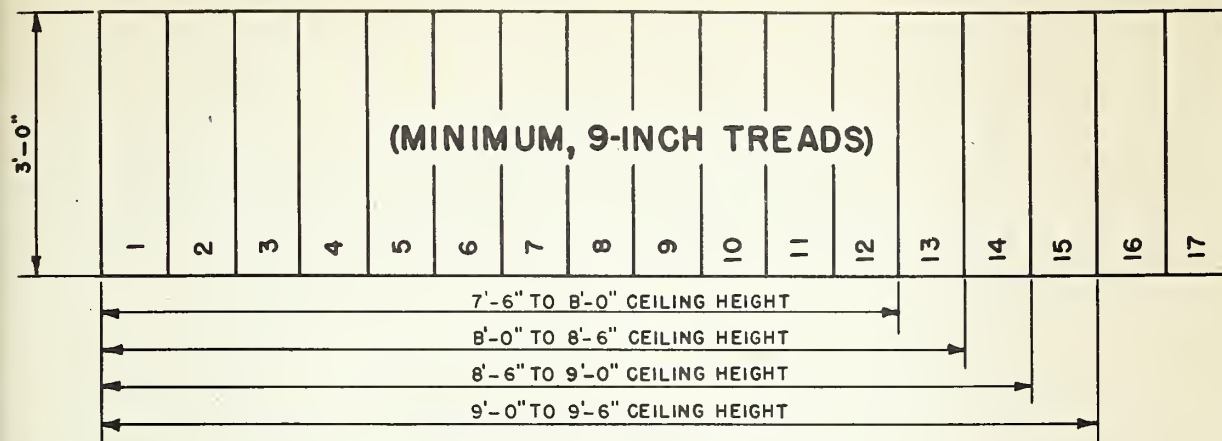
BATHROOM FIXTURES (CUT-OUTS)



THE SIZES OF THE FIXTURES SHOWN ARE
NOMINAL AND WILL VARY SLIGHTLY WITH
DIFFERENT MANUFACTURERS.

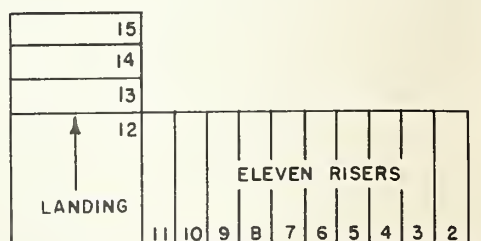
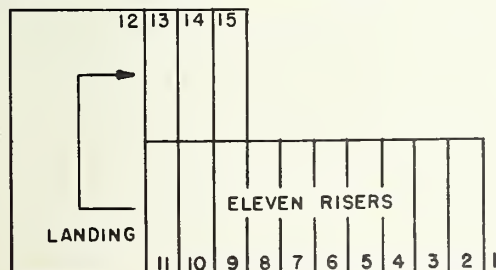


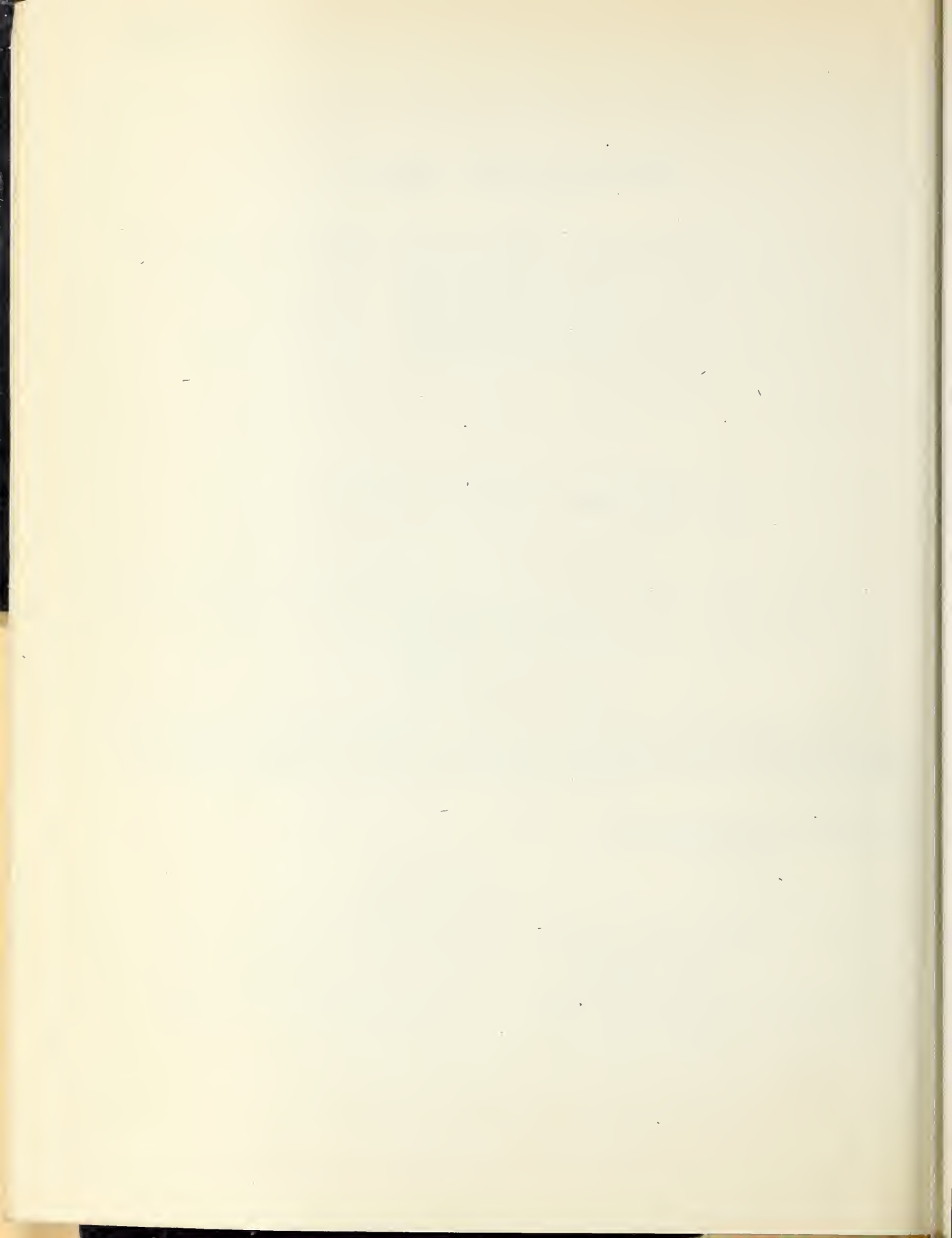
STAIRS (CUT-OUTS)



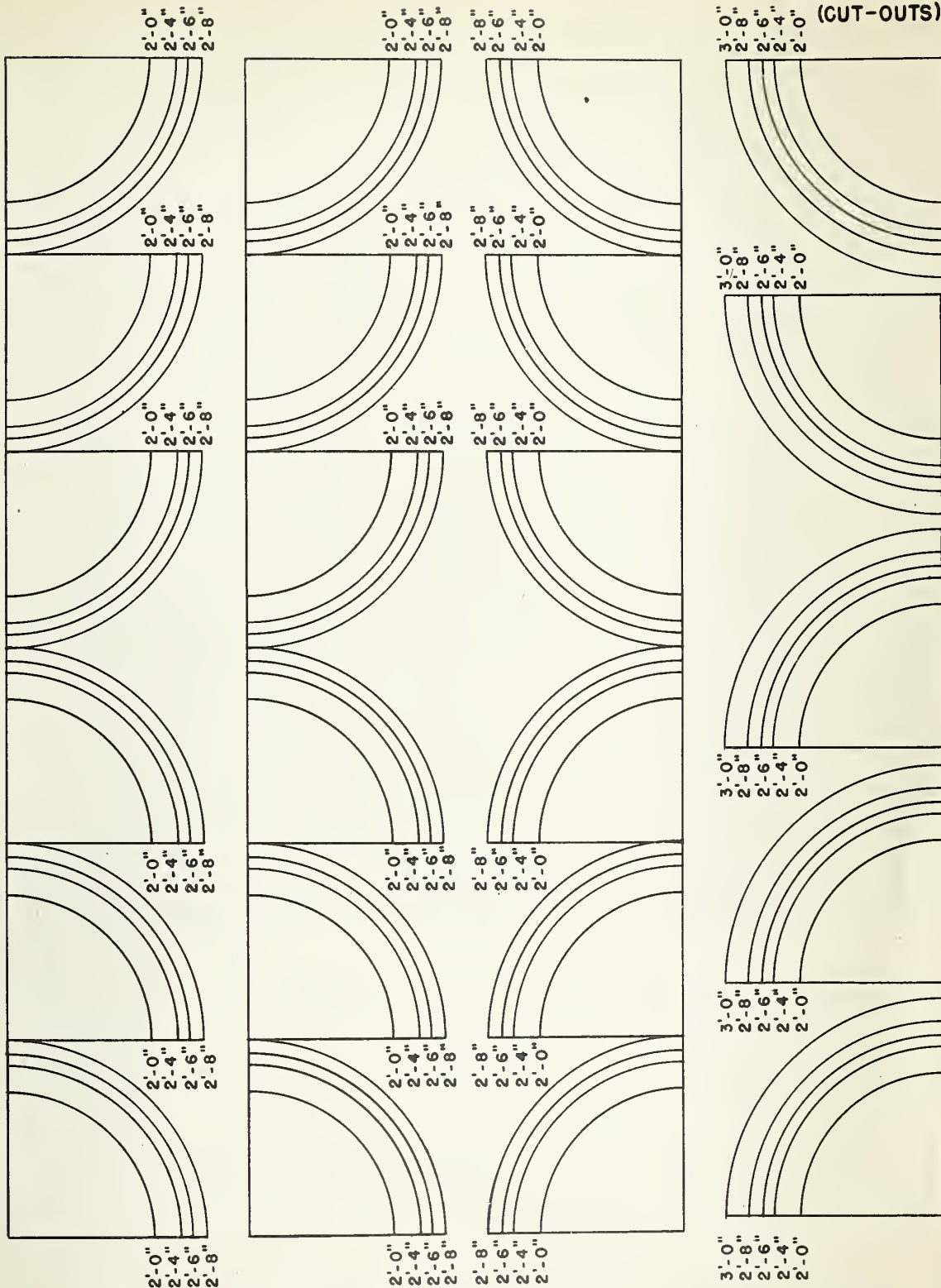
IT USUALLY REQUIRES FROM 14 TO 16 RISERS (13 TO 15 TREADS) TO GET FROM ONE FLOOR TO ANOTHER, DEPENDING ON THE HEIGHT OF CEILING. IF A LANDING IS NECESSARY, THERE SHOULD BE AT LEAST ELEVEN RISERS FROM THE FLOOR TO THE LANDING TO ALLOW HEADROOM TO STAND OR PASS UNDERNEATH. BASEMENT STAIRS MAY BE STEEPER BUT SHOULD BE PROPORTIONED SO THAT SUM OF THE RISER AND TREAD (LESS THE NOSING) EQUALS APPROXIMATELY 17½ INCHES.

SUGGESTED ARRANGEMENTS





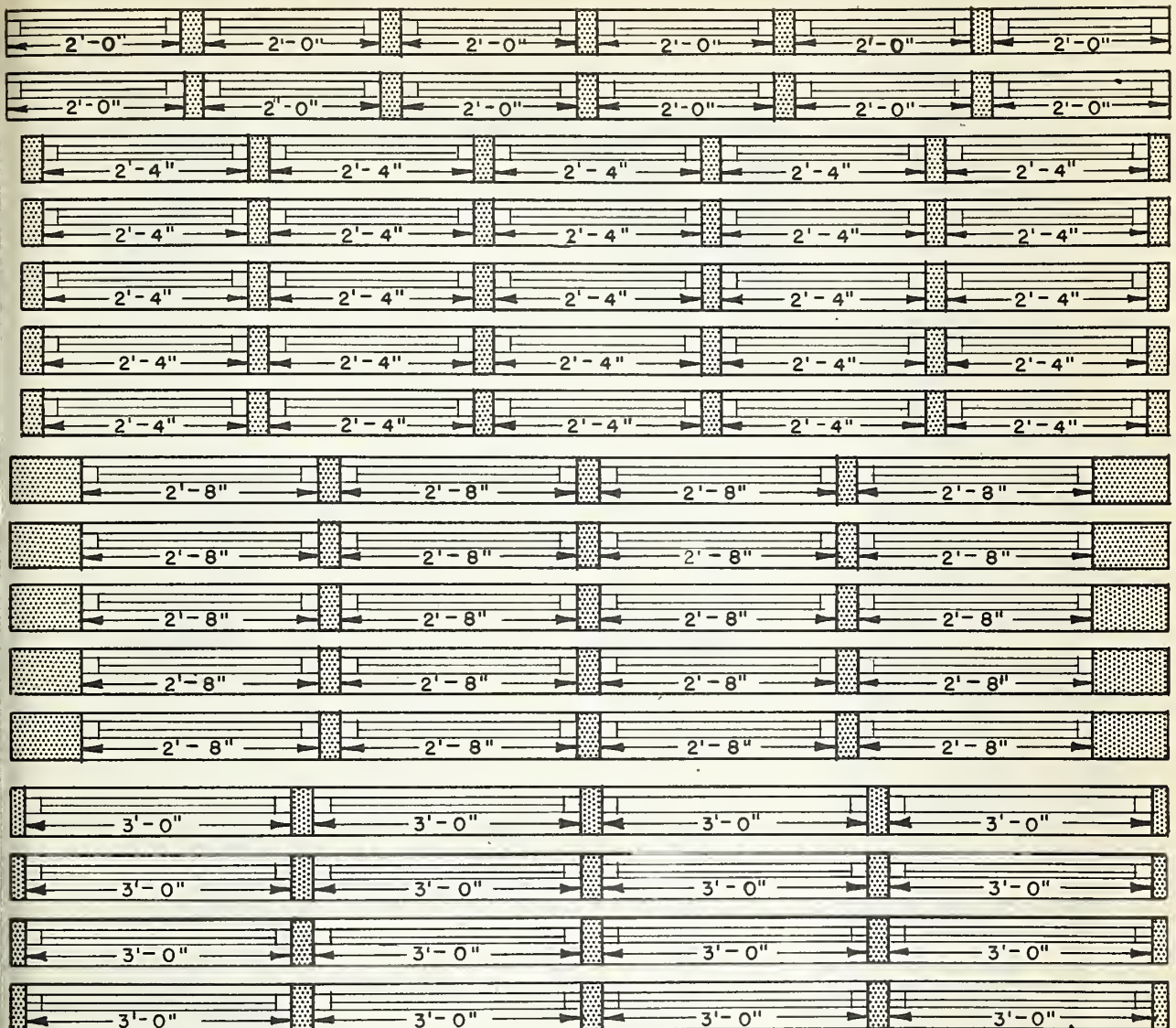
DOOR SWINGS (CUT-OUTS)



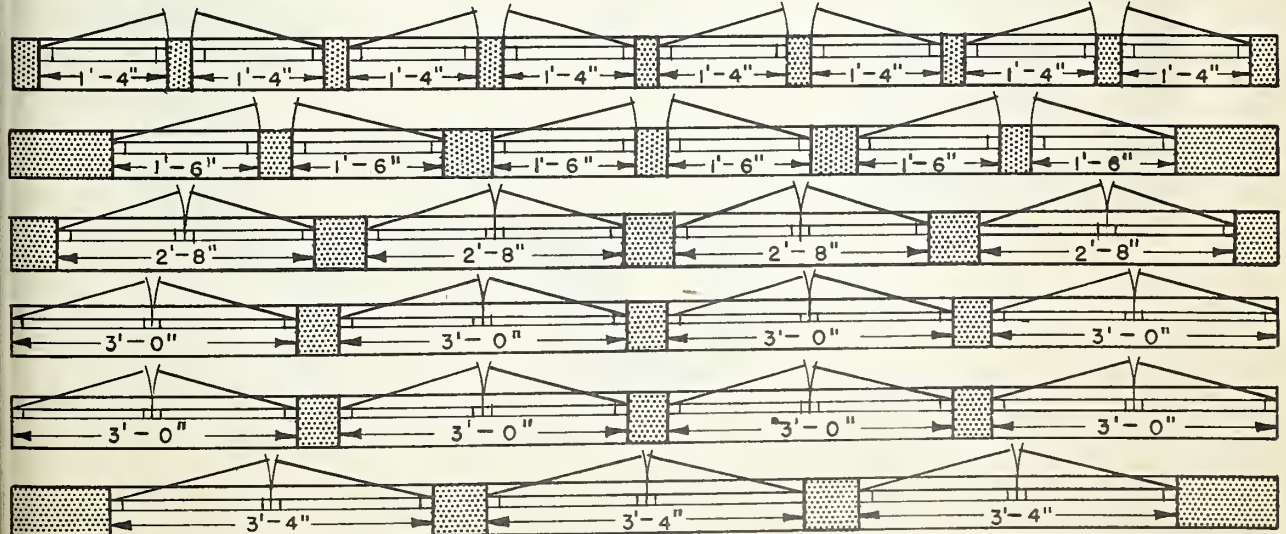
2'-0" WIDE FOR CLOSETS AND BATHROOMS.
 2'-4" WIDE FOR INTERIOR USE. MOST LARGER PIECES OF FURNITURE WILL NOT GO THROUGH.
 2'-6" WIDE FOR INTERIOR USE. SOME LARGER PIECES OF FURNITURE WILL NOT GO THROUGH.
 2'-8" WIDE FOR EXTERIOR AND INTERIOR USE.
 3'-0" WIDE FOR EXTERIOR AND INTERIOR USE.

DOUBLE - HUNG WINDOWS

(CUT - OUTS)

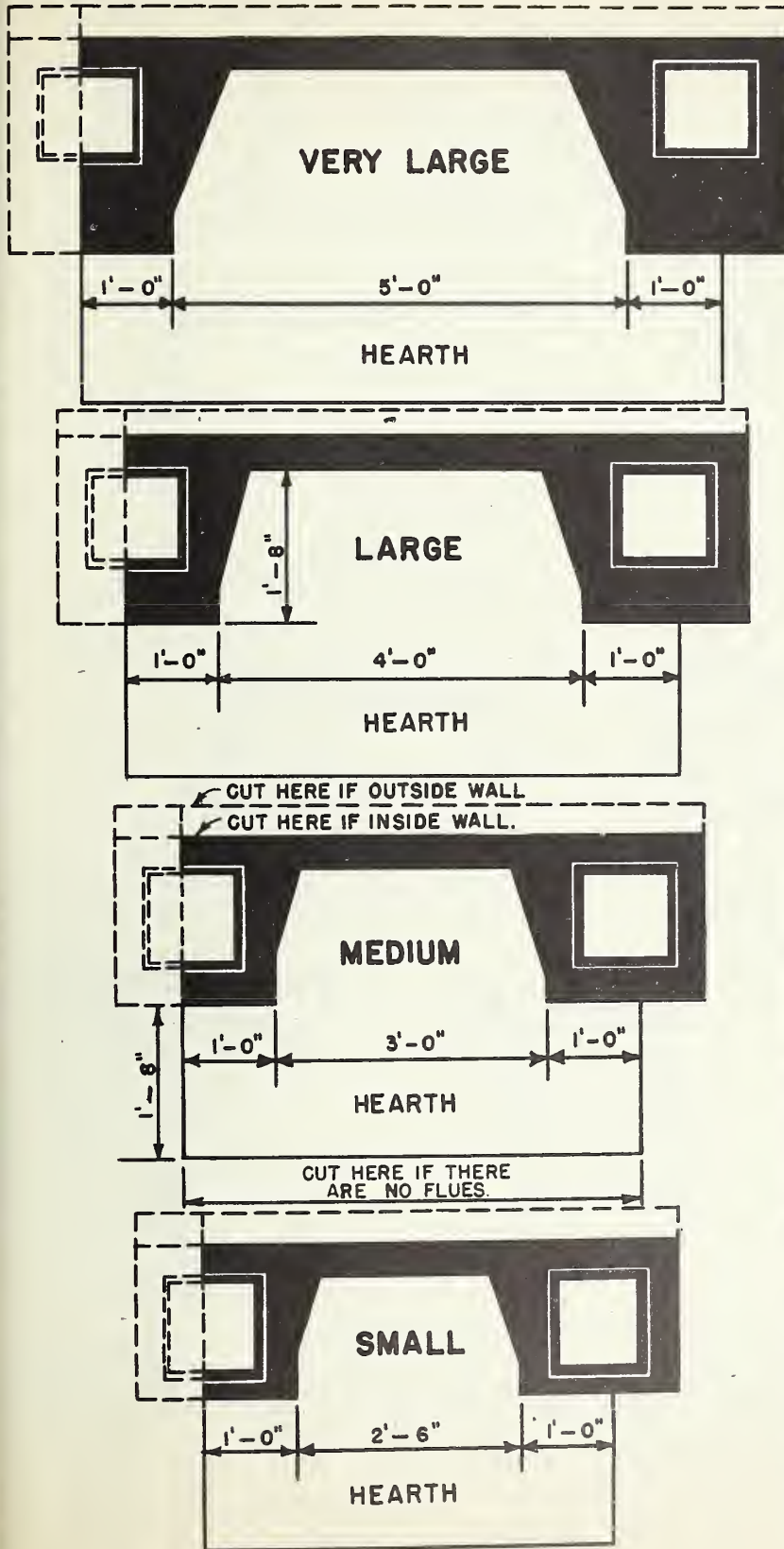


CASEMENT WINDOWS

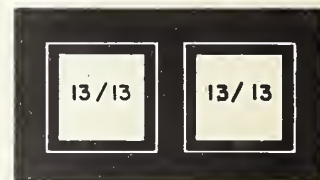
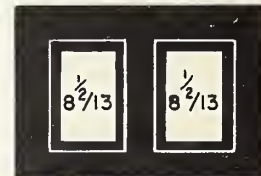
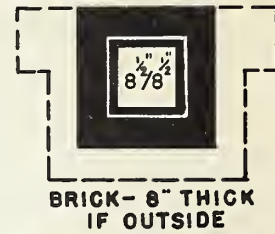


FIREPLACES - CHIMNEYS (CUT-OUTS)

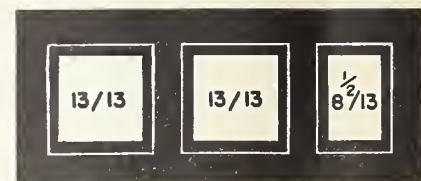
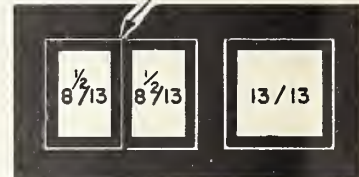
FIREPLACES



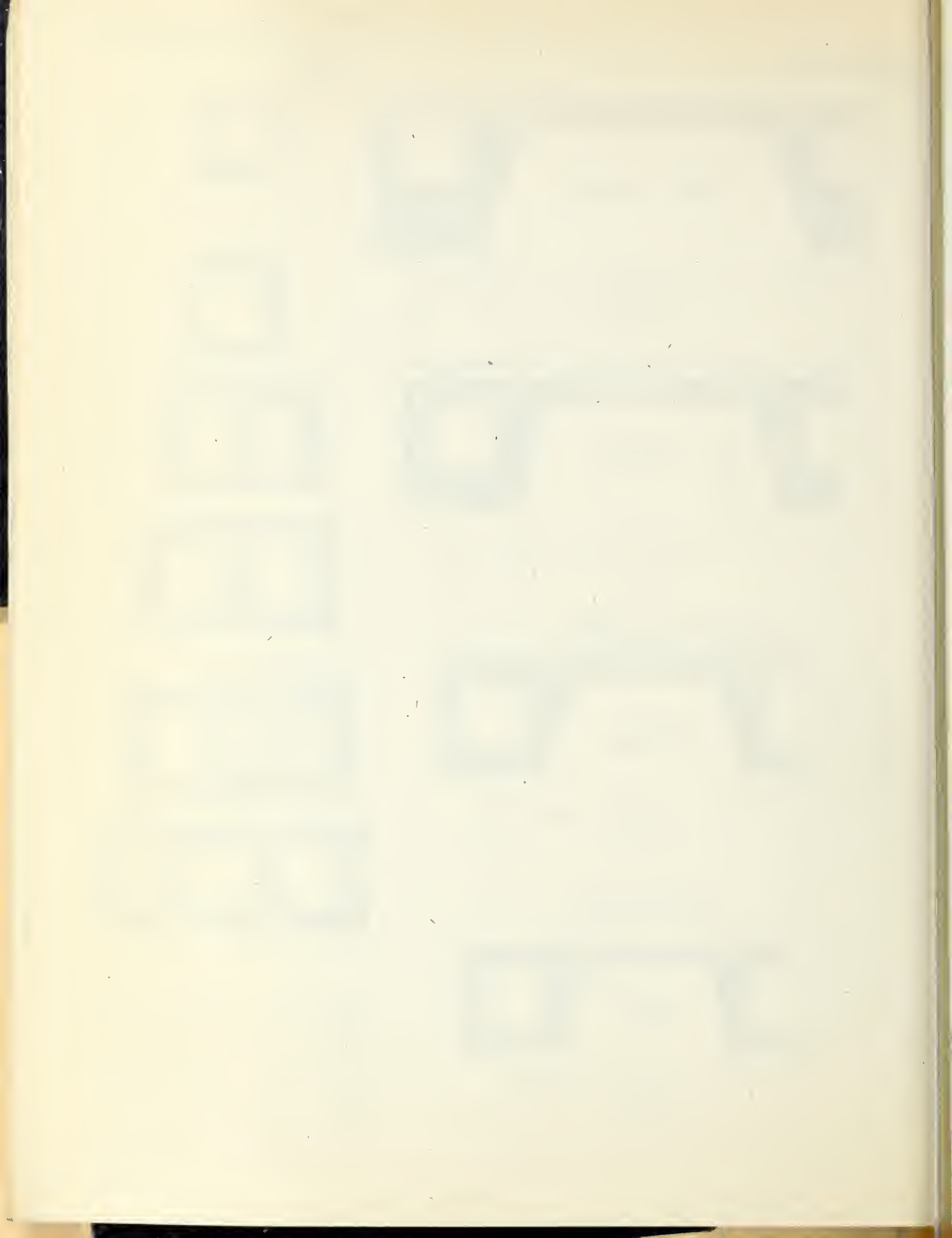
CHIMNEYS



NEVER MORE THAN 2 FLUES
TOGETHER.



NOTE. SOME FIREPLACES AND SOME CENTRAL HEATING PLANTS NEED 13" X 13" FLUES. MOST STOVES AND RANGES REQUIRE 8 1/2" X 8 1/2" OR 8 1/2" X 13" FLUES. MOST CENTRAL HEATING PLANTS NEED 8 1/2" X 13" FLUES. SEE FARMERS BULLETIN 1889, FIREPLACES AND CHIMNEYS FOR MORE EXACT INFORMATION.



CLEANING AND LINEN CLOSETS (CUT-OUTS)

CLEANING CLOSETS



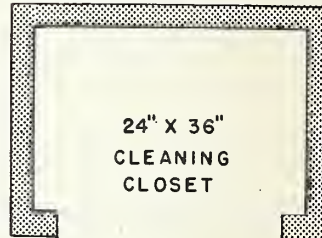
CLEANING SUPPLIES, AND EQUIPMENT.



CLEANING SUPPLIES, EQUIPMENT,
AND IRONING BOARD.

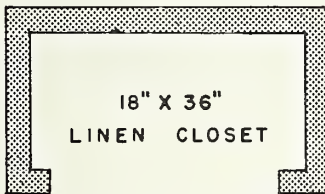


CLEANING SUPPLIES, EQUIPMENT,
IRONING BOARD, AND STEP-LADDER.



CLEANING SUPPLIES, EQUIPMENT, IRONING
BOARD, STEP-LADDER, AND 3 TABLE LEAVES.

LINEN CLOSETS

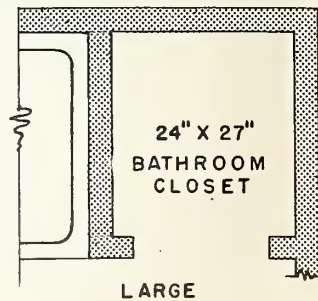
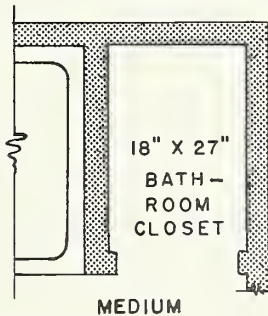
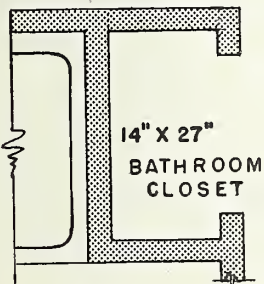


SMALL-BEDDING AND
LINEN CLOSET.



MEDIUM-BEDDING AND
LINEN CLOSET.

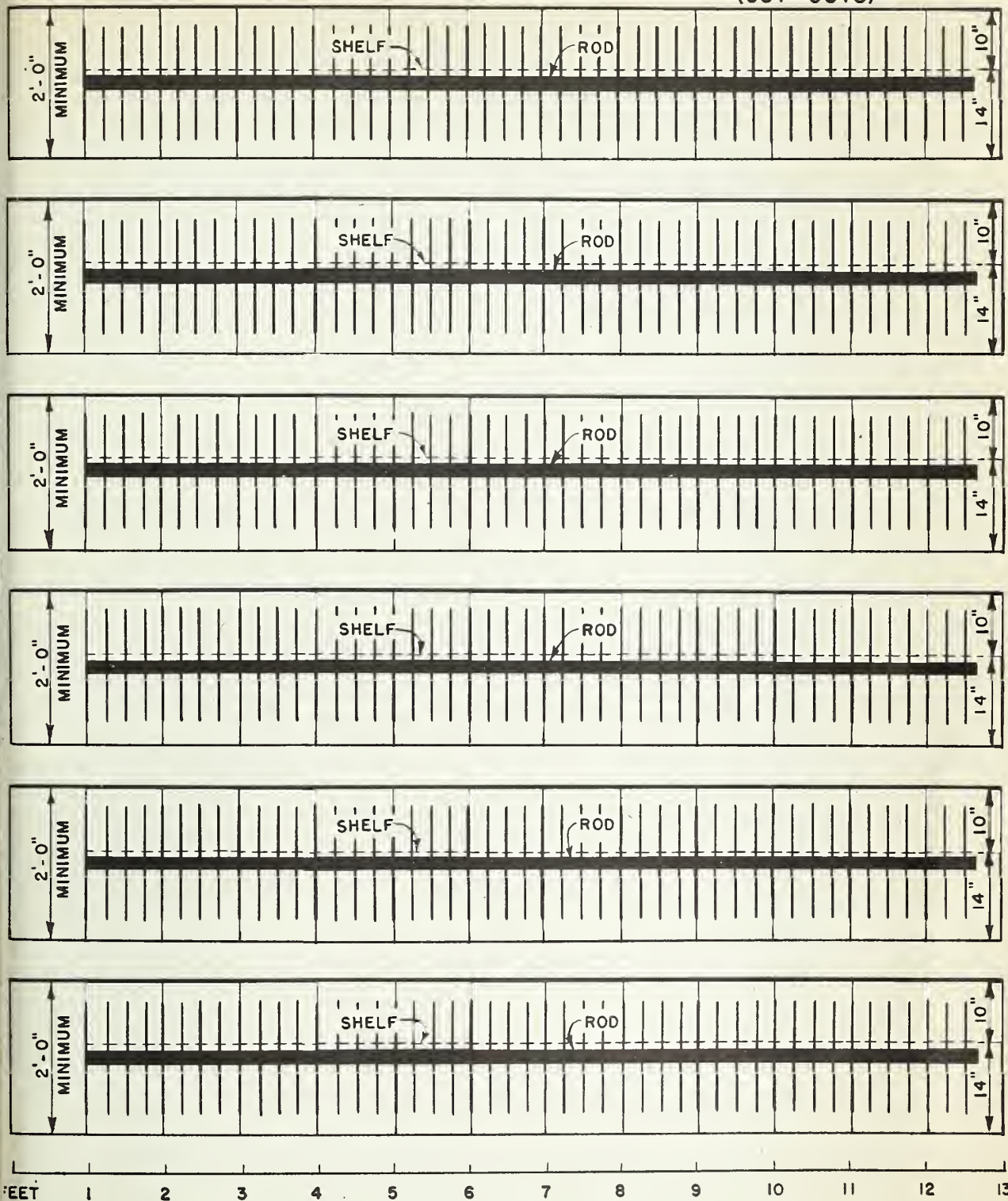
BATHROOM CLOSETS



TOWELS, SOILED CLOTHES, MEDICAL AND CLEANING SUPPLIES.

THE SIZE OF THE CLOSETS SHOWN IS USUALLY ADEQUATE FOR THE TYPE OF SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT LISTED WITH EACH. THE STORAGE OF ADDITIONAL ITEMS WOULD REQUIRE LARGER CLOSETS.

CLOTHES CLOSETS (CUT - OUTS)



EACH LINE SHOWN AT RIGHT ANGLES TO ROD REPRESENTS A GARMENT ON A HANGER. 3-INCH CLEARANCE IS ALLOWED BETWEEN EACH HANGER. ESTIMATE THE NUMBER OF GARMENTS TO BE HUNG ON HANGERS IN THE CLOSET YOU ARE PLANNING AND CUT STRIP TO PROPER LENGTH. ARRANGE IN ANY OF WAYS INDICATED ON SHEET.

14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 FEET

SCALE AND RULER CARD

$\frac{1}{2}$ INCH = 1 FOOT

TO MAKE A CUT-OUT OF A ROOM: (DO NOT CUT THIS CARD)

1. PLACE THIS CARD ON THE LOWER LEFT CORNER OF A SHEET OF PAPER.
PUT THE NUMBER 1 CORNER OF THE CARD TOWARD THE CENTER OF THE SHEET.
2. PLACE THE CARD SO THE NUMBER FOR THE WIDTH OF YOUR ROOM IS EXACTLY AT THE LEFT EDGE OF THE PAPER AND THE NUMBER FOR THE LENGTH OF ROOM IS EXACTLY AT BOTTOM EDGE OF THE PAPER.
3. BE SURE THE CARD IS SQUARE WITH THE PAPER.
THEN DRAW A PENCIL LINE ON THE PAPER ALONG THE TOP AND RIGHT EDGES OF THE CARD.
4. CUT THE ROOM FROM THE LOWER LEFT CORNER OF THE SHEET OF PAPER WITH TWO STRAIGHT CUTS.

YOU CAN ALSO PLACE CUT-OUT RUGS AND FURNITURE ON THIS SQUARED CARD. IN THIS WAY CAN SELECT THE RIGHT ROOM SIZE BEFORE MAKING A ROOM CUT-OUT.

Checklist for Farmhouse Plans

Check these important points:

In general, have you planned—

- Enough rooms for your family's needs?
- Rooms neither too large nor too small?
- Good lighting and ventilation in all rooms?
- Good exposure and view for living and work areas?
- Doors and windows in every room well located for placing furniture?
- Outside entrances protected from weather?

Houses, like highways, have traffic problems. Are—

- Entrances convenient to the drive?
- All rooms easily reached from the back door?
- Work and living areas free from traffic?
- Bedrooms and bath opening from a hall?
- Stairways and halls wide enough?
- Stairways safe and easy to use?

Well-planned kitchen and other work areas save time and energy. Have you provided for—

- Work areas arranged to save steps?
- Elbowroom for more than one worker?
- Storage space for supplies and equipment where they are used?
- A closet for men's work clothes?
- A place, other than the kitchen sink, where men can wash?

Since we all have to eat, is—

- The dining area handy to the kitchen?
- Seating space adequate for everyone regularly served, and for company?
- Storage space handy for dishes, silver, and linens?

In living areas, have you provided comfortable space, with equipment and storage, for reading, writing, studying, farm business, sewing, games, hobbies, and entertainment?

We spend one-third of our lives sleeping. Have you made provision for—

- Separate rooms for parents, boys, and girls?
- Not more than two persons to a room?
- Space on first floor for aged or ill?
- Space for overnight guests?
- Enough wall space and clearance around furniture?
- Enough storage for clothing and bedding?
- Bedrooms placed to get cooling summer-night breezes? Cross ventilation?

Does your modern house include—

- An adequate water supply?
- Sewage disposal?
- Hot and cold running water in kitchen, bath, and laundry?
- A heating system that will keep your house warm?
- Properly located registers or radiators?
- Enough well-located lighting fixtures, switches, and outlets for plugging in equipment such as toaster and iron?

Are you sure your house will have—

- A pleasing appearance, both inside and outside?
- Good proportions and simple lines?

The \$64 question—

- Is the cost of remodeling less than for building a new house?

For further information, consult your county agricultural or home demonstration agent, or write to your State agricultural college.

